Employes MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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DECEMBER • 1939

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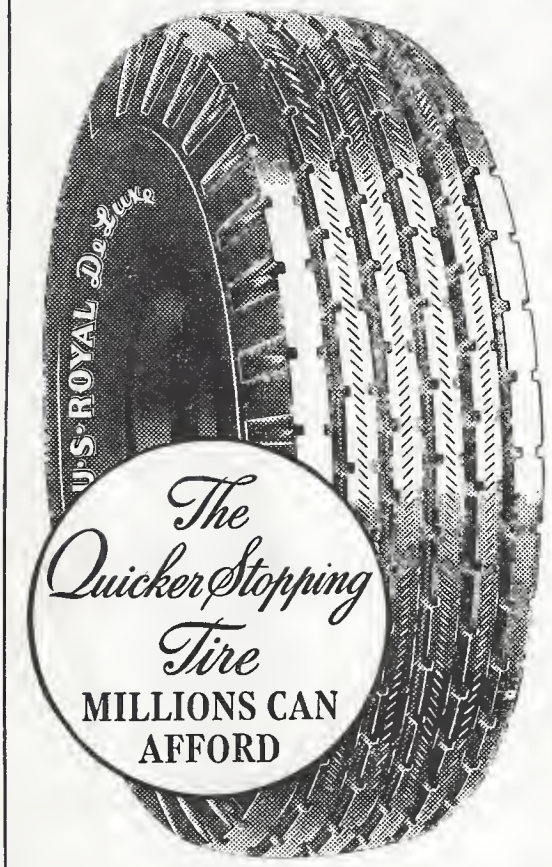

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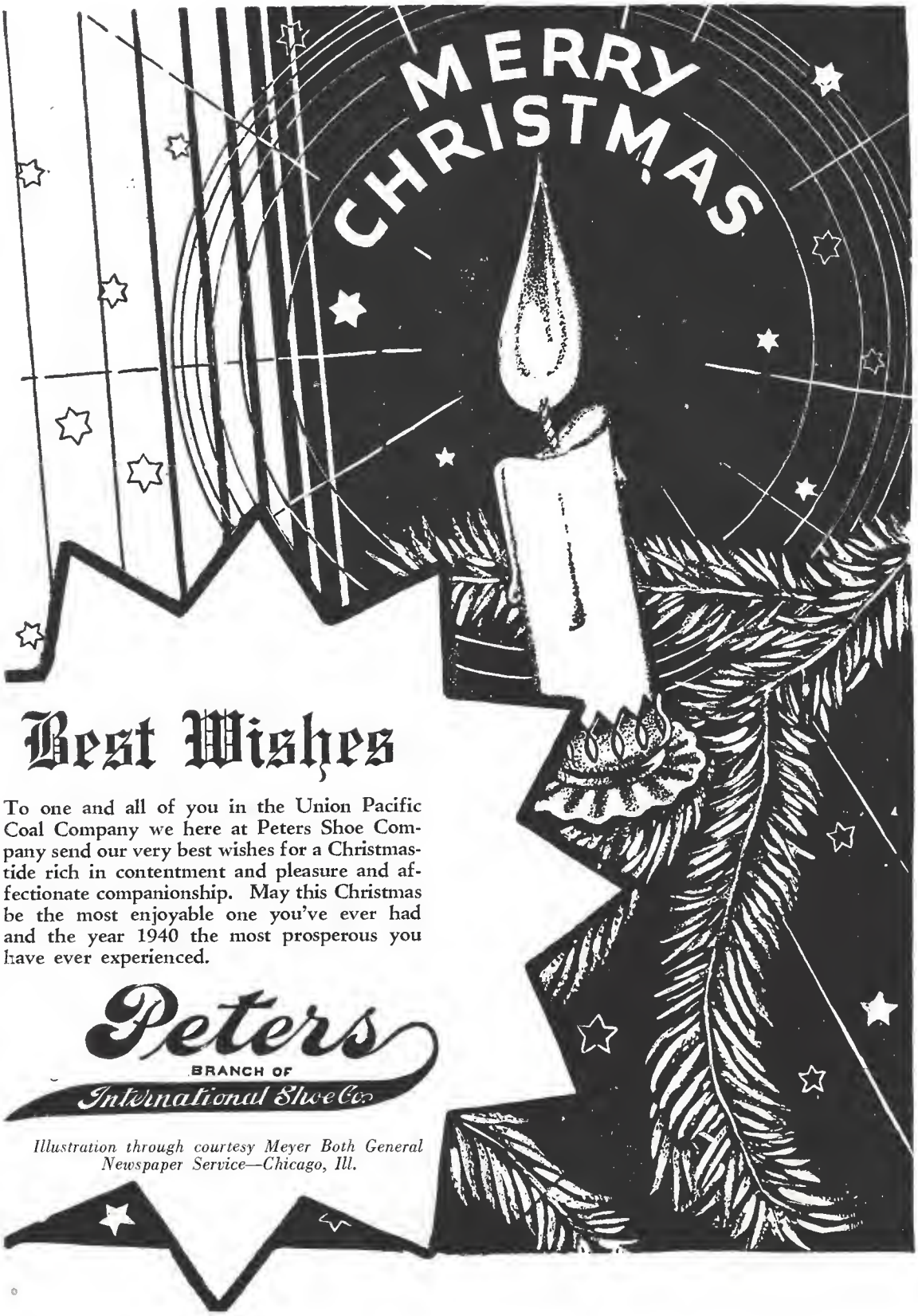

Best Wishes

To one and all of you in the Union Pacific Coal Company we here at Peters Shoe Company send our very best wishes for a Christmas-tide rich in contentment and pleasure and affectionate companionship. May this Christmas be the most enjoyable one you've ever had and the year 1940 the most prosperous you have ever experienced.

Peters
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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 16 | DECEMBER, 1939 | NUMBER 12

Life on the Plains

By General George A. Custer

WHILE browsing through a second-hand book store in St. Louis more than thirty years ago, we there found a soiled and tattered copy of "Life on the Plains" by General George A. Custer, published in 1874, by Sheldon and Company, New York City.

General Custer was our boyhood hero whom the world remembers as a dashing cavalry leader during the Civil War, who was given a permanent place in history by reason of the complete destruction of his entire command in the battle of the Little Big Horn, on Sunday, June 25, 1876, when Custer with twelve other commissioned officers, one hundred and ninety-one enlisted men, and four civilians in Custer's immediate command, died. The only living thing found two days later on the battle field was Captain Myles Keogh's horse "Comanche," and the only human body that escaped mutilation at the hands of the savages was that of Custer, he of the long yellow hair and sweeping mustache.

Some distance away from Custer, Major Marcus A. Reno, lost three commissioned officers, forty-eight enlisted men and five civilians and scouts by death, with fifty-nine wounded, of whom seven died on the field. The fighting strength of the Sioux under Chief Sitting Bull was estimated, exclusive of women and children, at from 3,000 to 5,000. In Indian warfare it was the women who killed the dying and mutilated the dead.

From the volume of 256 pages which we long ago had rebound for preservation, we quote at length certain incidents the army that made the settlement of the west possible experienced as part of their daily tasks, the book covering Custer's service in 1867 and 1868 under General Winfield Scott Hancock, who in 1880 became the Democratic candidate for President. The scene of activities of General Hancock's command was that portion of Kansas and Nebraska now served by the Union Pacific Railroad, the Indians involved Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches. Custer prefaces the first incident with the information that General Hancock, "with the artillery and six companies of infantry, reached Fort Riley, Kansas, from Fort Leavenworth by rail the last week in March, 1867," where he was joined by four companies of the Seventh Cavalry and an additional eompany of the Thirty-seventh Infantry. It was at Fort Riley that Custer joined the expedition. We quote from General Custer's book.

"From Fort Riley we marched to Fort Harker, a distance of ninety miles, where our force was strengthened by the addition of two more troops of cavalry. Halting only long enough to replenish our supplies, we next directed our march toward Fort Larned, near the Arkansas, about seventy miles to the southeast. A march from the 3d to the 7th of April brought us to Fort Larned. The Agent for the Comanches and Kiowas accompanied us. At Fort Larned we found the agent of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches; from the latter we learned that he had, as requested, sent runners to the chiefs of his agency inviting them to the council, and that they had agreed to assemble near Fort Larned on the 10th of the month, requesting that the expedition would remain there until that date. To this request General Hancock acceded.

"On the 9th of April, while encamped awaiting the council, which was to be held the following day, a terrible snow-storm occurred, lasting all day until late in the evening. It was our good fortune to be in camp rather than on the march; had it been otherwise, we could not well have escaped without loss of life from the severe cold and blinding snow. The cavalry horses suffered seriously, and were only preserved by doubling their ration of oats,

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

while to prevent their being frozen during the intensely cold night which followed, the guards were instructed to keep passing along the picket lines with a whip, and to keep the horses moving constantly. The snow was eight inches in depth. The council, which was to take place the next day, had to be postponed until the return of good weather. Now began the display of a kind of diplomacy for which the Indian is peculiar. The Cheyennes and a band of the Sioux were encamped on Pawnee Fork, about

General George A. Custer

thirty miles above Fort Larned. They neither desired to move nearer to us nor have us approach nearer to them. On the morning of the 11th they sent us word that they had started to visit us, but discovering a large herd of buffalo near their camp, they had stopped to procure a supply of meat. This message was not received with much confidence, nor was a buffalo hunt deemed of sufficient importance to justify the Indians in breaking their engagement. General Hancock decided, however, to delay another day, when, if the Indians still failed to come in, he would move his command to the vicinity of their village and hold the conference there.

"Orders were issued on the evening of the 12th for the march to be resumed on the following day. Later in the evening two chiefs of the 'Dog Soldiers,' a band composed of the most warlike and troublesome Indians on the Plains, chiefly made up of Cheyennes, visited our camp. They were accompanied by a dozen warriors, and expressed a desire to hold a conference with General Hancock, to which he assented. A large council fire was built in front of the General's tent, and all the officers of his command assembled there. A tent had been erected for the accommodation of the chiefs a short distance from the General's. Before they could feel equal to the occasion, and in order to obtain time to collect their thoughts, they desired that supper might be prepared for them, which was done. When finally ready they advanced from their tent to the council fire in single file, accompanied by their agent and an interpreter. Arrived at the fire, another brief delay ensued. No matter how pressing or momentous the occasion, an Indian invariably declines to engage in a council until he has filled his pipe and gone through with the important ceremony of a smoke. This attended to, the chiefs announced that they were ready 'to talk.' They were then introduced to the principal officers of the group, and seemed much struck with the flashy uniforms of the few artillery officers who were present in all the glory of red horsehair plumes, aigulets, etc. The chiefs seemed puzzled to determine whether these insignia designated chieftains or medicine men. General Hancock began the conference by a speech, in which he explained to the Indians his purpose in coming to see them, and what he expected of them in the future. He particularly informed them that he was not there to make war, but to promote peace. Then expressing his regret that more of the chiefs had not visited him, he announced his intention of proceeding on the morrow with his command to the vicinity of their village and there holding a council with all of the chiefs. Tall Bull, a fine, war-like-looking chieftain, replied to General Hancock, but his speech contained nothing important, being made up of allusions to the growing scarcity of the buffalo, his love for the white man, and the usual hint that a donation in the way of refreshments would be highly acceptable; he added that he would have nothing new to say at the village.

"Several years prior to the events referred to, our people had captured from the Indians two children. I believe they were survivors of the Chivington massacre at Sand Creek, Colorado. These children had been kindly cared for, and were being taught to lead a civilized mode of life. Their relatives, however, made demands for them, and we by treaty stipulation agreed to deliver them up. One of them, a little girl, had been cared for kindly in a family living near Denver, Colorado; the other, a boy, had been carried East to the States, and it was with great difficulty that the Government was able to learn his whereabouts and obtain possession of him. He was finally discovered, however, sent to General Hancock, to be by him delivered up to his tribe. He accompanied the expedition, and was quite a curiosity for the time being. He was dressed comfortably, in accordance

with civilized custom; and, having been taken from his people at so early an age, was apparently satisfied with the life he led. The Indians who came to our camp expressed a great desire to see him, and when he was brought into their presence they exhibited no emotion such as white men under similar circumstances might be expected to show. They evidently were not pleased to see him clothed in the white man's dress. The little fellow, then some eight or ten years of age, seemed little disposed to go back to his people. I saw him the following year in the village of his tribe; he then had lost all trace of civilization, had forgotten his knowledge of the English language, and was as shy and suspicious of the white men as any of his dusky comrades. From older persons of the tribe we learned that their first act after obtaining possession of him was to deprive him of his 'store clothes,' and in their stead substitute the blanket and leggings.

"Rightly concluding that the Indians did not intend to come to our camp as they had at first agreed to, it was decided to move nearer to their village. On the morning following the conference held with the two chiefs of the 'Dog Soldiers' our entire force therefore marched from Fort Larned up Pawnee Fork in the direction of the main village, encamping the first night about twenty-one miles from the fort. Several parties of Indians were seen in our advance during the day, evidently watching our movements; while a heavy smoke, seen to rise in the direction of the Indian village, indicated that something more than usual was going on. This smoke we afterwards learned arose from the burning grass. The Indians, thinking to prevent us from encamping in their vicinity, had set fire to and burned all the grass for miles in the direction from which they expected us. Before we arrived at our camping ground we were met by several chiefs and warriors belonging to the Cheyennes and Sioux. Among the chiefs were Pawnee Killer of the Sioux, and White Horse of the Cheyennes. It was arranged that these chiefs should accept our hospitality and remain with us during the night, and in the morning all the chiefs of the two tribes then in the villages were to come to General Hancock's headquarters and hold a council. On the morning of the 14th Pawnee Killer left our camp at an early hour, for the purpose, as he said, of going to the village to bring in the other chiefs to the council. Nine o'clock had been agreed upon as the hour at which the council should assemble. The hour came, but the chiefs did not. Now an Indian council is not only often an important but always an interesting occasion. And, somewhat like a famous recipe for making a certain dish, the first thing necessary in holding an Indian council is to get the Indian. Half-past nine o'clock came, and still we were lacking this one important part of the council. At this juncture Bull Bear, an influential chief among the Cheyennes, came in and reported that the chiefs were on their way to our camp, but would not be able to reach it for some time. This was a mere artifice to secure delay. General Hancock informed Bull Bear that as the chiefs could not arrive for some time, he would move his forces up the stream nearer to the village, and the council could be held at our camp that night. To this proposition Bull Bear gave his assent.

"At 11 A. M. we resumed the march, and had proceeded but a few miles when we witnessed one of the finest and most imposing military displays, prepared according to the Indian art of war, which it has ever been my lot to behold. It was nothing more nor less than an Indian line of battle drawn directly across our line of march; as if to say, Thus far and no further. Most of the Indians were mounted; all were bedecked in their brightest colors, their heads crowned with the brilliant war-bonnet, their lances bearing the crimson pennant, bows strung, and quivers full of barbed arrows. In addition to these weapons, which the hunting-knife and tomahawk are considered as forming the armament of the warrior, each one was supplied with either a breech-loading rifle or revolver, sometimes with both—the latter obtained through the wise foresight and strong love of fair play which prevails in the Indian Department, which, seeing that its wards are determined to fight, is equally determined that there shall be no advantage taken, but that the two sides shall be armed alike; proving, too, in this manner the wonderful liberality of our Government, which not only is able to furnish its soldiers with the latest improved style of breech-loaders to defend it and themselves, but is equally able and willing to give the same pattern of arms to their common foe. The only difference is, that the soldier, if he loses his weapon, is charged double price for it; while to avoid making any such charge against the Indian, his weapons are given him without conditions attached. In the line of battle before us there were several hundred Indians, while further to the rear and at different distances were other organized bodies acting apparently as reserves. Still further were small detachments who seemed to perform the duty of couriers, and were held in readiness to convey messages to the village. The ground beyond was favorable for an extended view, allowing the eye to sweep the plain for several miles. As far as the eye could reach small groups or individuals could be seen in the direction of the village; these were evidently parties of observation, whose sole objection was to learn the result of

our meeting with the main body and hasten with the news to the village.

"For a few moments appearances seemed to foreshadow anything but a peaceful issue. The infantry was in advance, followed closely by the artillery, while my command, the cavalry, was marching on the flank. General Hancock, who was riding with his staff at the head of the column coming suddenly in view of the wild fantastic battle array, which extended far to our right and left and not more than half a mile in our front, hastily sent orders to the infantry, artillery, and cavalry to form line of battle, evidently determined that if war was intended we should be prepared. The cavalry, being the last to form on the right, came into line on a gallop, and, without waiting to align the ranks carefully, the command was given to 'draw sabre.' As the bright blades flashed from their scabbards into the morning sunlight, and the infantry brought their muskets to a carry, a most beautiful and wonderfully interesting sight was spread out before and around us, presenting a contrast which, to a military eye, could but be striking. Here in battle array, facing each other, were the representatives of civilized and barbarous warfare. The one, with but few modifications, stood clothed in the same rude style of dress, bearing the same patterned shield and weapon that his ancestors had borne centuries before; the other confronted him in the dress and supplied with the implements of war which the most advanced stage of civilization had pronounced the most perfect. Was the comparative superiority of these two classes to be subjected to the mere test of war here? Such seemed the prevailing impression on both sides. All was eager anxiety and expectation. Neither side seemed to comprehend the object or intentions of the other; each was waiting for the other to deliver the first blow. A more beautiful battle-ground could not have been chosen. Not a bush or even the slightest irregularity of ground intervened between the two lines which now stood frowning and facing each other. Chiefs could be seen riding along the line as if directing and exhorting their braves to deeds of heroism.

"After a few moments of painful suspense, General Hancock, accompanied by General A. J. Smith and other officers, rode forward, and through an interpreter invited the chiefs to meet us midway, for the purpose of an interview. In response to this invitation Roman Nose, bearing a white flag, accompanied by Bull Bear, White Horse, Gray Beard, and Medicine Wolf on the part of the Cheyennes, and Pawnee Killer, Bad Wound, Tall Bear that Walks under the Ground, Left Hand, Little Bear, and Little Bull on the part of Sioux, rode forward to the middle of the open space between the two lines. Here we shook hands with all of the chiefs, most of them exhibiting unmistakable signs of gratification at this apparently peaceful termination of our encounter. General Hancock very naturally inquired the object of the hostile attitude displayed before us, saying to the chiefs that if war was their object we were ready then and there to participate. Their immediate answer was that they did not desire war, but were peacefully disposed. They were then told that we would continue our march toward the village, and encamp near it, but would establish such regulations that none of the soldiers would be permitted to approach or disturb them. An arrangement was then effected by which the chiefs were to assemble at General Hancock's headquarters as soon as our camp was pitched. The interview then terminated, and the Indians moved off in the direction of their village, we following leisurely in rear.

"A march of a few miles brought us in sight of the village, which was situated in a beautiful grove on the banks of the stream up which we had been marching. The village consisted of upwards of three hundred lodges, a small fraction over half belonging to the Cheyennes, the remainder to the Sioux. Like all Indian encampments, the ground chosen was a most romantic spot, and at the same time fulfilled in every respect the requirements of a good camping-ground; wood, water, and grass were abundant. The village was placed on a wide, level plateau, while on the north and west, at a short distance off, rose high bluffs, which admirably served as a shelter against the cold winds which at that season of the year prevail from these directions. Our tents were pitched within half a mile of the village. Guards were placed between to prevent intrusion upon our part. A few of the Indian ponies found grazing near our camp were caught and returned to them, to show that our intentions were at least neighborly. We had scarcely pitched our tents when Roman Nose, Bull Bear, Gray Beard, and Medicine Wolfe, all prominent chiefs of the Cheyennes, came into camp, with the information that upon our approach their women and children had all fled from the village, alarmed by the presence of so many soldiers, and imagining a second Chivington massacre to be intended. General Hancock insisted that they should all return, promising protection and good treatment to all; that if the camp was abandoned he would hold it responsible. The chiefs then stated their belief in their ability to recall the fugitives, could they be furnished with horses to overtake them. This was accordingly done, and two of them set out mounted on two of our horses. An agreement was also entered into at the same time that one of our interpreters, Ed. Gurrier, a half-breed Cheyenne who was in the employ of the Government, should remain in the vil-

lage and report every two hours as to whether any Indians were leaving the village. This was about seven o'clock in the evening. At half past nine the half-breed returned to headquarters, with the intelligence that all the chiefs and warriors were saddling up to leave, under circumstances showing that they had no intention of returning, such as packing up such articles as could be carried with them, and cutting and destroying their lodges, this last being done to obtain small pieces for temporary shelter.

"I had retired to my tent, which was located some few hundred yards from that of General Hancock, when a messenger from the latter awakened me with the information that General Hancock desired my presence at his tent. Imagining a movement on the part of the Indians, I made no delay in responding to the summons. General Hancock briefly stated the situation of affairs, and directed me to mount my command as quickly and as silently as possible, surround the Indian village, and prevent the departure of its inhabitants. Easily said, but not so easily done. Under ordinary circumstances, silence not being necessary, I could have returned to my camp, and by a few blasts from the trumpet placed every soldier in his saddle almost as quickly as it has taken time to write this sentence. No bugle calls must be sounded; we were to adopt some of the stealth of the Indian —how successfully remains to be seen. By this time every soldier, officer as well as man, was in his tent sound asleep. How to awaken them and impart to each the necessary order? First going to the tent of the adjutant and arousing him, I procured an experienced assistant in my labors. Next the captains of companies were awakened and orders imparted to them. They in turn transmitted the order to the first sergeant, who similarly aroused the men. It has often surprised me to observe the alacrity with which disciplined soldiers, experienced in campaigning, will hasten to prepare themselves for the march in an emergency like this. No questions are asked, no time is wasted. A soldier's toilet, on an Indian campaign, is a simple affair, and requires little time for arranging. His clothes are gathered up hurriedly, no matter how, so long as he retains possession of them. The first object is to get his horse saddled and bridled, and until this is done his own toilet is a matter of secondary importance, and one button or hook must do the duty of half a dozen. When his horse is ready for the mount the rider will be seen completing his own equipment; stray buttons will receive attention, arms be overhauled, spurs restrapped; then, if there still remain a few spare moments, the homely black pipe is filled and lighted, and the soldier's preparation is completed.

"The night was all that could be desired for the success of our enterprise. The air was mild and pleasant; the moon, although nearly full, kept almost constantly behind the clouds, as if to screen us in our hazardous undertaking. I say hazardous, because there were none of us who imagined for one moment that if the Indians discovered us in our attempt to surround them and their village, we would escape without a fight—a fight, too, in which the Indians, sheltered behind the trunks of the stately forest trees under which their lodges were pitched, would possess all the advantage. General Hancock, anticipating that the Indians would discover our approach, and that a fight would ensue, ordered the artillery and infantry under arms, to await the result of our moonlight venture. My command was soon in the saddle, and silently making its way toward the village. Instructions had been given forbidding all conversation except in a whisper. Sabres were so disposed of as to prevent clanging. Taking a camp-fire which we could see in the village as our guiding point, we made a detour so as to place the village between ourselves and the infantry. Occasionally the moon would peep out from behind the cloud and enable us to catch a hasty glance at the village. Here and there under the thick foliage we could see the white, conical-shaped lodges. Were their inmates slumbering, unaware of our close proximity, or were their dusky defenders concealed, as well they might have been, along the banks of the Pawnee, quietly awaiting our approach, and prepared to greet us with their well-known war-whoop? These were questions that were probably suggested to the mind of each individual of my command. If we were discovered approaching in the stealthy, suspicious manner which characterized our movements, the hour being midnight, it would require a more confiding nature than that of the Indian to assign a friendly or peaceful motive to our conduct. The same flashes of moonlight which gave us hurried glimpses of the village enabled us to see our own column of horsemen stretching its silent length far into the dim darkness, and winding its course, like some huge anaconda about to envelop its victim.

"The method by which it was determined to establish a cordon of armed troopers about the fated village, was to direct the march in a circle, with the village in the centre, the commanding officer of each rear troop halting his command at the proper point, and deploying his men similarly to a line of skirmishers—the entire circle, when thus formed, facing toward the village, and distant from it perhaps a few hundred yards. No sooner was our line completely formed than the moon, as if deeming darkness no longer essential to our success, appeared from behind her screen and lighted up the entire scene. And a beauti-

ful scene it was. The great circle of troops, each individual of which sat on his steed silent as a statue, the beautiful and in some places luxuriant foliage of the cotton trees sheltering and shading the bleached, skin-clad lodges of the red man, while in the midst of all murmured undisturbedly in its channel the little stream on whose banks the village was located, all combined to produce an artistic effect, as beautiful as it was interesting. But we were not there to study artistic effects. The next step was to determine whether we had captured an inhabited village, involving almost necessarily a fierce conflict with its savage occupants, or whether the red man had again proven too wily and crafty for his more civilized brothers.

"Directing the entire line of troopers to remain mounted with carbines held at the 'advance,' I dismounted, and taking with me Gurrier, the half-breed, Dr. Coates, one of our medical staff, and Lieutenant Moylan, the adjutant, proceeded on our hands and knees toward the village. The prevailing opinion was that the Indians were still asleep. I desired to approach near enough to the lodges to enable the half-breed to hail the village in the Indian tongue, and if possible establish friendly relations at once. It became a question of prudence with us, which we discussed in whispers as we proceeded on our 'Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are creeping,' how far from our horses and how near to the village we dared to go. If so few of us were discovered entering the village in this questionable manner, it was more than probable that, like the returners of stolen property, we should be suitably rewarded and no questions asked. The opinions of Gurrier, the half-breed, were eagerly sought for and generally deferred to. His wife, a full-blooded Cheyenne, was a resident of the village. This with him was an additional reason for wishing a peaceful termination to our efforts. When we had passed over two-thirds of the distance between our horses and the village, it was deemed best to make our presence known. Thus far, not a sound had been heard to disturb the stillness of the night. Gurrier called out at the top of his voice in the Cheyenne tongue. The only response came from the throats of a score or more of Indian dogs which set up a fierce barking. At the same time one or two of our party asserted that they saw figures moving beneath the trees. Gurrier repeated his summons, but with no better result than before.

"A hurried consultation ensured. The presence of so many dogs in the village was regarded by the half-breed as almost positive assurance that the Indians were still there. Yet it was difficult to account for their silence. Gurrier in a loud tone repeated who he was, and that our mission was a friendly one. Still no answer. He then gave it as his opinion that the Indians were on the alert, and were probably waiting in the shadow of the trees for us to approach nearer, when they would pounce upon us. This comforting opinion induced another conference. We must ascertain the truth of the matter; our party could do this as well as a larger number, and to go back and send another party in our stead could not be thought of.

"Forward was the verdict. Each one grasped his revolver, resolved to do his best, whether it was in running or fighting. I think most of us would have preferred to take our own chances at running. We had approached near enough to see that some of the lodges were detached some distance from the main encampment. Selecting the nearest of these, we directed our advance on it. While all of us were full of the spirit of adventure, and were further encouraged with the idea that we were in the discharge of our duty, there was scarcely one of us who would not have felt more comfortable if we could have got back to our horses without loss of pride. Yet nothing, under the circumstances, but a positive order would have induced any one to withdraw. The doctor, who was a great wag, even in moments of greatest danger, could not restrain his propensities in this direction. When everything before us was being weighed and discussed in the most serious manner, he remarked: "General, this recalls to my mind those beautiful lines:

'Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight,
Make me a child again just for one night
—this night of all others.'

"We shall meet the doctor again before daylight, but under different circumstances.

"Cautiously approaching, on all fours, to within a few yards of the nearest lodge, occasionally halting and listening to discover evidence as to whether the village was deserted or not, we finally decided that the Indians had fled before the arrival of the cavalry, and that none but empty lodges were before us. This conclusion somewhat emboldened as well as accelerated our progress. Arriving at the first lodge, one of our party raised the curtain or mat which served as a door, and the doctor and myself entered. The interior of the lodge was dimly lighted by the decaying embers of a small fire built in the centre. All around us were to be seen the usual adornments and articles which constitute the household effects of an Indian family. Buffalo robes were spread like carpets over the floor; head-mats, used to recline upon, were arranged as if for the comfort of their owners; parfleches, a sort of Indian bandbox, with their contents apparently undisturbed, were to be found carefully stowed

away under the edges or borders of the lodge. These, with the door-mats, paint-bags, rawhide ropes, and other articles of Indian equipment, were left as if the owners had only absented themselves for a brief period. To complete the picture of an Indian lodge, over the fire hung a camp-kettle, in which, by means of the dim light of the fire, we could see what had been intended for the supper of the late occupants of the lodge. The doctor, ever on the alert to discover additional items of knowledge, whether pertaining to history or science, snuffed the savory odors which arose from the dark recesses of the mysterious kettle. Casting about the lodge for some instrument to aid him in his pursuit of knowledge, he found a horn spoon, with which he began his investigation of the contents, finally succeeding in getting possession of a fragment which might have been the half of a duck or rabbit, judging merely from its size. 'Ah!' said the doctor, in his most complacent manner, 'here is the opportunity I have long been waiting for. I have often desired to test and taste of the Indian mode of cooking. What do you suppose this is?' holding up the dripping morsel. Unable to obtain the desired information, the Doctor, whose naturally good appetite had been sensibly sharpened by his recent exercise *a la quadrupede*, set to with a will and ate heartily of the mysterious contents of the kettle. 'What can this be?' again inquired the doctor. He was only satisfied on one point, that it was delicious—a dish fit for a king. Just then Guerrier, the half-breed, entered the Lodge. He could solve the mystery, having spent years among the Indians. To him the doctor appealed for information. Fishing out a huge piece, and attacking it with the voracity of a hungry wolfe, he was not long in determining what the doctor had supped so heartily upon. His first words settled the mystery: 'Why, this is dog.' I will not attempt to repeat the few but emphatic words uttered by the heartily disgusted member of the medical fraternity as he rushed from the lodge.

"Other members of our small party had entered other lodges, only to find them, like the first, deserted. But little of the furniture belonging to the lodges had been taken, showing how urgent and hasty had been the flight of the owners. To aid in the examination of the village, reinforcements were added to our party, and an exploration of each lodge was determined upon. At the same time a messenger was despatched to General Hancock, informing him of the flight of the Indians. Some of the lodges were closed by having brush or timber piled up against the entrance, as to preserve the contents. Others had huge pieces cut from their sides, these pieces being carried away to furnish temporary shelter to the fugitives. In most of the lodges the fires were still burning. I had entered several without discovering anything important. Finally, in company with the doctor, I arrived at one, the interior of which was quite dark, the fire having almost died out. Procuring a lighted fagot, I prepared to explore it, as I had done the others; but no sooner had I entered the lodge than my fagot failed me, leaving me in total darkness. Handing it out to the doctor to be relighted, I began feeling my way about the interior of the lodge. I had almost made the circuit when my hand came in contact with a human foot; at the same time a voice unmistakably Indian, and which evidently came from the owner of the foot, convinced me that I was not alone. My first impression was that in their hasty flight the Indians had gone off leaving this one asleep. My next, very naturally, related to myself. I would have gladly placed myself on the outside of the lodge, and there matured plans for interviewing its occupant; but unfortunately to reach the entrance of the lodge I must either pass over or around the owner of the beforementioned foot and voice. Could I have been convinced that among *its* other possessions there was neither tomahawk nor scalping-knife, pistol nor war-club, or any similar article of the noble red man's toilet, I would have risked an attempt to escape through the low narrow opening of the lodge; but who ever saw an Indian without one or all of these interesting trinkets? Had I made the attempt, I should have expected to encounter either the keen edge of the scalping-knife or the blow of the tomahawk, and to have engaged in a questionable struggle for life. This would not do. I crouched in silence for a few moments, hoping the doctor would return with the lighted fagot. I need not say that each succeeding moment spent in the darkness of that lodge seemed like an age. I could hear a slight movement on the part of my unknown neighbor, which did not add to my comfort. Why does not the doctor return? At last I discovered the approach of a light on the outside. When it neared the entrance I called to the doctor and informed him that an Indian was in the lodge, and that he had better have his weapons ready for a conflict. I had, upon discovering the foot, drawn my hunting-knife from its scabbard, and now stood waiting the *denouement*. With his lighted fagot in one hand and cocked revolver in the other, the doctor cautiously entered the lodge. And there, directly between us, wrapped in a buffalo robe, lay the cause of my anxiety—a little Indian girl, probably ten years old; not a full-blood, but a half-breed. She was terribly frightened at finding herself in our hands, with none of her people near. Why was she left behind in this manner? Guerrier, our half-breed interpreter, was called in. His inquiries were soon answered. The little girl, who at first was an object of our curiosity, became at

once an object of pity. The Indians, an unusual thing for them to do toward their own blood, had wilfully deserted her; but this, alas! was the least of their injuries to her. After being shamefully abandoned by the entire village, a few of the young men of the tribe returned to the deserted lodge, and upon the person of this little girl committed outrages, the details of which are too sickening for these pages. She was carried to the fort and placed under the care of kind hands and warm hearts, where everything was done for her comfort that was possible. Other parties in exploring the deserted village found an old, decrepit Indian of the Sioux tribe, who also had been deserted, owing to his infirmities and inability to travel with the tribe. He also was kindly cared for by the authorities of the fort. Nothing was gleaned from our search of the village which might indicate the direction of the flight. General Hancock, on learning the situation of affairs, despatched some companies of infantry to the deserted village, with orders to replace the cavalry and protect the village and its contents from disturbance until its final disposition could be determined upon. Starting my command back to our camp near General Hancock's headquarters, I galloped on in advance to report the particulars to the General. It was then decided that with eight troops of cavalry I should start in pursuit of the Indians at early dawn on the following morning (April 15). There was no sleep for my command the remainder of the night, the time being fully occupied in preparation for the march, neither the extent nor direction of which was known."

General Custer's story evidences marked literary ability and much painstaking work incident to gathering together the background of the western Indian tribes. It is a fine record of courage displayed by officers and enlisted men, a substantial portion of the forces having served in the Civil War, with an admixture of youths who "joined up" for sheer adventure.

The Automobile Club of Southern California publishes a list of slogans to the pedestrian who unwittingly may become as serious a traffic hazard as the speeding motorist:

Look each way every day.
Take no chance as you advance.
Walk brisk but take no risk.
Mind your eye as cars go by.
Watch corners and have no mourners.
Give due heed when motors speed.
Signals show when to go.
Watchful eyes get no surprise.
Cross a street on careful feet.
Once struck you're out of luck.
Heavy cars give deadly jars.
Too much haste a life may waste.

Run of the Mine

To the Men who Work in our Mines

An Appreciation

THIS article is addressed to the men employed in the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna, Wyoming, including those who work above and below ground, together with our supervisory force, all of whom have for some years put forth unparalleled efforts to reduce our mine accidents to the lowest possible point. Accidents in and about our mines have not altogether disappeared and we do not expect that such will ever be the case, but neither do we feel that progress will stop short with the closing months of 1939; on the other hand we do think that some further improvement can be made and then will come the real task of holding the line.

The figures set forth below should afford every man in the employ of the Company, their wives, mothers, other relatives and friends, the deepest measure of satisfaction, knowing that what has been attained came out of fine team work, constant thought and continuous effort. The attitude that has been developed by our employes toward the reduction of accidents in the past few years, particularly since July 1, 1932, has been startling, more particularly when our results are compared with those of the other mines in the six Rocky Mountain States and the Bituminous mines of the United States as a whole. In table "A" we have shown the results as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Mines for 1936 and 1937.

For the past several weeks the newspapers, the radio and our current conversation has been very largely occupied with news relative to football prowess, in fact all America becomes saturated with the subject during the fall months. Success on the football field is due most of all to three major factors; good coaching, a consuming interest on the part of the players, and keen interest on the part of those who sit on the side lines. In our case Safety Engineer Knill is the coach, every worker is on the team, with a determination to avoid an accident, and we know that the women and children whom the team represent occupy the side lines, thinking and praying that their husbands, fathers and brothers will come home uninjured. If the nation could evoke much the same measure of interest in safety—on the highways, in the mines, and elsewhere, that is shown toward baseball and football, the record would be better, and in all humility we will further say, that if the entire coal mining industry of the United States would try as hard to avert accidents as have our employes, our National record would compare more favorably

TABLE A. MAN-HOURS WORKED, NUMBER ACCIDENTS, FATAL AND NON-FATAL, MAN-HOURS PER ACCIDENT IN SIX WESTERN STATES AND ALL BITUMINOUS MINES IN U. S. A.

Year 1936	*Total man-hours worked*	*Total accidents*	*Man-hours per accident*	*Accidents per million man-hours*
Colorado	11,833,743	1,174	10,080	99.21
Utah	3,692,704	440	8,392	119.18
Montana	2,030,169	139	14,605	68.47
New Mexico	3,441,854	219	15,716	63.62
Washington	3,676,622	471	7,806	128.09
Wyoming Commercial Mines	2,853,361	213	13,396	74.66
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL CO.	3,744,276	54	69,338	14.42
Wyoming All Mines	6,627,637	267	24,823	40.28
Total for six states	31,302,729	2,710	11,551	86.57
All U. S. A. Bituminous Mines	669,900,536	51,612	12,979	77.04
Year 1937				
Colorado	13,183,684	1,362	9,680	103.31
Utah	4,636,523	529	8,765	114.11
Montana	2,007,387	155	12,951	77.23
New Mexico	3,992,522	258	15,475	64.63
Washington	4,166,506	589	7,074	141.38
Wyoming Commercial Mines	3,140,845	292	10,756	92.96
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL CO.	3,707,237	40	92,681	10.79
Wyoming All Mines	6,848,082	332	20,827	48.48
Total for six states	34,834,704	3,225	10,801	92.58
All U. S. A. Bituminous Mines	675,568,195	54,045	12,500	79.99
THE UNION PACIFIC COAL CO.				
Year 1938	3,198,325	31	103,172	9.69
10 months, 1939	2,771,446	22	125,975	7.94

State and U. S. A. figures from U. S. Bureau of Mines.

with that of the European mines as shown by the following comparisons, Table B, for the year 1935, the data last available:

TABLE B. FATALITY RATES PER THOUSAND EMPLOYES
(300 days)

Great Britain	1.29
France	1.03
Belgium	1.10
Germany (Prussia)	1.45
U. S. Bituminous	3.53
Pennsylvania Anthracite	4.26
U. S. All Coal Mines	3.67

Much has been said relative to the increase in coal mining hazards due to the installation of power driven machinery. If those who seek human betterment would restrain their emotions long enough to secure and analyze the facts more progress would be made. This is an age of propaganda and the truth is a much battered vessel; our experience does, however, show what has happened in our mines.

Period	*Percentage coal loaded mechanically*	*Man-hours per accident*
1923-1927	15.61	15,617
1928-1932	63.18	16,329
1933-1937	97.18	61,165
Year 1938	100.00	103,172

We believe the foregoing presentation will serve to convince our employes that relative safety can be obtained, even in the pitching coal seams of the west, that machinery does not add to coal mining hazards, and that even a fraction of the enthusiasm shown for baseball and football would still further reduce all mine accidents. This presentation is made in a spirit of deep appreciation for the progress made toward accident reduction on our properties in the past few years.

Reward for Accident Prevention Work

THIS issue of The Employes' Magazine contains the amended rules governing mine safety awards in 1940. The progress made toward accident prevention has been most encouraging, al-

though we have not yet attained the goal of going through the year without a fatal accident.

We have no illusions regarding the hazard that attaches to mining, whether coal or other mineral. A most encouraging improvement has, however, been made in our mines and we are not prepared to admit that further progress is not possible. The coal mining business is becoming steadily safer, while the hazards of the streets and highways increase.

The prizes for 1940 will be augmented by the presentation of an automobile twice instead of once annually, and the men working in a mine who go through two instead of three consecutive months without a lost-time injury, will be privileged to compete for a made-to-order suit of clothes. This will increase the number of suits from approximately 53 to 80 during the year, or an average of six and two-thirds suits per month. The cash and novelty prizes will be continued as heretofore.

We have given much thought as to just why accidents happen as they do. For example why in our own experience covering sixteen years, 1923 to 1938, inclusive, we should, for example, show during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933, a better man-hour per accident record in the first half of the year than governed in the last half and then why should the opposite condition appear in the following four years, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937, when our man-hours per accident went back in the last half of the year. That a turn in the opposite direction occurred in 1938 with a much better performance in the last half of the year, only adds to the mystery.

Our employes have, we are sure, proven to their own satisfaction that each individual's personal safety is almost wholly his own problem. When we make this statement it is with the full belief that accidents will frequently be brought down on the shoulders of men by the negligence of their fellow workers and by the failure of the Company's officials. In substance, accident prevention is brought about by the conscientious, continuous, thinking work of every man connected with the property. None of us can shirk our responsibility.

The men in and about our mines are doing a great work, and they should feel a deep sense of satisfaction in the knowledge that they are being looked to as setting an example of what can be done toward accident reduction. After 1939 yields to its successor, we will try to present the progress made in readily recognizable form. Let us all pull for further progress in 1940.

Blood is Thicker Than Skim Milk

WHEN Admiral George Dewey swung into Manila Bay early on May 1, 1898, to engage the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo, two presumably neutral men-of-war, one German and one British were anchored in the Bay. When Dewey was bringing his ships into position to engage the Spanish fleet, the German commander was observed to leave his anchorage taking up a position where he could join in the attack. At this juncture the British commander left his position, taking up a new one with his guns covering the German ship. Dewey went into action sinking the Spanish fleet while the guns on the German ship remained silent. This was incident number one.

The second incident occurred just a few weeks ago. A British soldier, his health broken, was returning to England from India aboard the British ship Yorkshire, when a German submarine sank the Yorkshire. Sixty lives were lost but the dying soldier was saved by the American freighter Independence Hall. While on board the American ship, the grim messenger called him and a burial at sea was arranged. Wrapped in an American flag the casket containing the body of the British soldier went over the side to his last long sleep. There were no British flags aboard the American freighter.

Another Coal Mine Horror--Five Lives Lost in a Wyoming Wagon Mine

ON November 9, 1939, five men were instantly killed by falling roof in a wagon mine located on Muddy Creek, some thirty miles south west of Rawlins. The victims were, Lee Stackhouse, owner, William Haywood, Raymond G. Potter, Wesley Blessing, workers, and Samuel Valdez, visitor. The five men were standing in a compact group close to the face in a bottle-shaped entry which was about one hundred feet in depth measured from the portal, the place thirty feet wide at the face where the men stood and without a vestige of supporting timber, prop, crossbar or cap piece, the width of thirty feet extending from the face outward about seventy-five feet.

The rock that fell on the heads of the five men crushing them into instant death, was the full width of the entry, thirty feet, by eighteen feet wide, and from nine to eighteen inches thick. None of the four men had any previous mining experience, Mr. Stackhouse a highway worker, Mr. Potter having done some work on a railroad, Mr. Blessing a hitch-hiker that no one knew much about. Mr. Haywood was also a stranger and Mr. Valdez, the visitor, was a Rawlins bartender who drove Mrs. Stackhouse out, arriving a few minutes before the fall occurred. Mrs. Stackhouse went into the entry with the party standing six or eight feet from the outer edge of the rock when it fell killing her

husband and the four other men. It was she who summoned help.

From the testimony rendered at the Coroner's inquest the following facts were developed:

That the entry had been developed on government lands, Federal or State, without a prospecting permit or lease.

That none of the men had any previous mining experience.

That a cave of the laminated roof totally unsupported was inevitable.

That every State law relative to mining, the handling and storage of explosives, the payment of Social Security, Workmen's Compensation and other taxes, was ignored.

This is the second wagon mine catastrophe of recent happening in Wyoming. On February 11, 1938, five men were instantly killed in the Vail Mine located on Dead Man's Creek in northern Lincoln County, by a gas and coal dust explosion, the circumstances surrounding the Vail Mine accident desperate, where Mrs. John Baker, wife of the mine foreman and mother of William Baker, two of the five victims was compelled to struggle through a blinding blizzard and through deep snow drifts a distance of five miles to summon relief. Wyoming, with other western states is dotted with small one to four men mines, who enter government lands too frequently with permission, often without, who observe no requirement of the State and Federal regulations, who pay no taxes and only a starvation wage, and who compete with the legitimate operators who are compelled to pay the Workmen's Compensation awards to the injured and the dependents of the dead.

The State of Wyoming with the Federal Government have a responsibility in this direction that should be looked into and acted upon. We are not criticising the Federal or State inspection forces, the task is one that goes beyond their duties, but the fact remains that five of the nine deaths that occurred in Wyoming coal mines in 1938 occurred in the Vail mine, producing 6,393 tons, or 1,278 tons per fatality, while 5,212,661 tons were produced in the remaining mines with four deaths. To date this year Wyoming coal mines have suffered eleven deaths, five of which occurred in the Stackhouse mine producing perhaps one hundred tons in all, or twenty tons to a fatality.

On Christmas Church Decorations

WHILE browsing through a volume of the *Spectator*, the literary magazine published by Addison and Steele in London in 1711 and 1712, we found the two letters set forth below, the first under date shown:

"Mr. Spectator, "January the 14th, 1712."

"I am a young woman, and have my fortune to make; for which reafon I come conftantly to church to hear divine fervice, and make conquefts; but one great hindrance in this my defign is, that our clerk, who was once a gardener, has this Chriftmas fo over-deckt the church with greens, that he has quite fpoilt my profpect, infomuch that I have fearce feen the young baronet I drefs at thefe three weeks, though we have both been very conftant at our devotions, and don't fit above three pews off. The church, as it is now equipt, looks more like a green houfe than a place of worfhip: the middle ifle is a very pretty thady walk, and the pews look life fo many arbors on each fide of it. The pulpit itfelf has fuch clufters of ivy, holly, and rofemary about it, that a light fellow in our pew, took occafion to fay that the congregation heard the word out of a bufh, like Mofes. Sir Anthony Love's pews, in particular, is fo well hedged, that all my batteries have no effect. I am obliged to fhoot at random among the boughs, without taking any manner of aim. Mr. Spectator unlefs you'll give orders for removing thefe greens, I fhall grow a very aukward creature at church, and foon have little elfe to do there but fay my prayers. I am in hafte, Dear SIR,

Your moft obedient fervant,

Jenny Simper."

The clerk of the parish made reply to Jenny Simper two weeks later, in the following letter:

"Mr. Spectator, "Jan. 24, 1712.

"I am clerk of the parifh from whence Mrs. Simper fends her complaint, in your yesterday's Spectator. I muft beg of you to publifh this as a public admonition to the aforefaid Mrs. Simper, otherwife all my honeft care in the difpofition of the greens in the church will have no effect. I fhall therefore with your leave lay before you the whole matter. I was formerly, as fhe charges me, for feveral years, a gardener in the county of Kent; but I muft abfolutely deny that 'tis out of any affection I retain for my old employment that I have placed my greens fo liberally about the church, but out of a particular fpleen I conceived against Mrs. Simper (and others of the fame fifterhood) fome time ago. As to herfelf, I had one day fet the hundred pfalm, and was finging the firft line in order to put the congregation into the tune? She was all the while curtfying to Sir Anthony, in so affected and indecent a manner, that the indignation I conceived at it made me forget myfelf fo far, as from the tune of that pfalm to wander into Southwell tune, and from thence into Windfor tune, ftill unable to recover myfelf till I had with the utmost confufion fet a new one. Nay, I have often feen her rife up and fmile, and curtfy to one at the lower end of the church, in the midft of *Gloria Patri*: and when I have

fpoke the affent to a prayer with a long *Amen* uttered with decent gravity, fhe has been rolling her eyes round about in fuch a manner, as plainly fhewed, however fhe was moved, it was not towards an heavenly object. In fine, fhe extended her conqueft fo far over the males, and raifed fuch envy in the females, that what between love of thofe, and the jealoufy of thefe, I was almoft the only perfon that looked in a prayer-book all churchtime. I had feveral projects in my head to put a ftop to this growing mifchief; but as I have long lived in Kent, and there often heard how the Kentifh men evaded the conqueror, by carrying green boughs over their heads, it put me in mind of practifing this device againft Mrs. Simper. I find I have preferved many a young man from her eye-fhot by this means; therefore humbly pray the boughs may be fixed, till fhe fhall give fecurity for her peaceable intentions.

Your humble fervant,
Francis Sternhold."

The use of the now obsolete form of the letter "s" resembling the letter "f," was generally employed in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the standard form of the letter always used as a final, and both forms were used when the letter was used double as in the word "afsert." We can recall the old form used double in our early school days.

The Slimy Slot Machine Up Again

IN the April, 1939, issue of the Employes' Magazine we published the following article:

"Slot Machines and Gambling"

"The Wyoming statutes prohibit gambling within the state, in the most explicit manner. For example, Chapter 32, Sec. 522, Wyoming Revised Statutes 1931, reads as follows:

" 'Gambling prohibited. Every person who shall deal, play, carry on, open, or cause to be opened, or who shall conduct, either as owner or employe, whether for hire or not, any slot machine, game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquenette, rondo, vingt-up, commonly known as twenty-one, keno, props, or any other game played with cards, dice or other device of whatever nature, for money, checks, credit, or other representatives of value, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both.'

"As we are particularly interested in the unlawful possession and operation of slot machines for reasons that will be explained later in this article, we have no hesitation in saying that every individual, whether owner or employe, responsible for the possession or operation of slot machines, is subject to the law above quoted which provides for punishment on conviction of a substantial fine or otherwise imprisonment for not less than three months and not more than one year, with the further provision the court may apply fine and imprisonment if, in its judgment, it seems desirable to do so.

"There is another provision in the Wyoming statutes, Chap. 32, Sec. 523, which broadens the prohibition to apply to any person who shall permit any game or games prohibited by Chapter 32, Section 522, to be played, conducted, dealt or carried on in any house, tent, booth, or shed, owned or occupied by him or her in whole or in part, in violation of Chapter 32, Section 522. Such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof subjected to the punishment provided in Chapter 32, Section 522. As we understand this situation, this section was enacted to prevent evasion of responsibility, where the property is owned by one person or corporation and the gambling business is conducted by another.

"Prosecutions are usually made on the basis of complaints filed by the proper officer of the state or county, with punishment for neglect of such duty on the part of the county attorney, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or other law enforcing officer. Chapter 32, Section 528, of the Wyoming statutes is explicit on this point:

" 'Complaints—Prosecutions. It is hereby made the duty of every county and prosecuting attorney, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer, whenever he shall have knowledge or receive sworn information of the violation within his district or county of any of the provisions of 32-522, 32-523, or of any other statute or statutes of the state of Wyoming prohibiting gambling or the operation of any gambling table, device or paraphernalia, to file complaints and to give all possible assistance in prosecuting such cases, and any such officer refusing or neglecting to do so, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500.00), or imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety (90) days, or both, in the discretion of the court, and any such conviction shall be sufficient grounds for his removal from office.'

"As the employer of some 2400 men, many of them youths below legal age, The Union Pacific Coal Company is definitely interested in the prevention of crime and the enforcement of the laws of the State of Wyoming which define the possession and operation of slot machines and other gambling devices as a crime.

"It is a well known fact to every law enforcing officer in Sweetwater County that gambling devices prohibited by the statute quoted have been openly maintained for the use of the public, including minors. We have observed from time to time the temporary disappearance from their accustomed place of slot machines with their subsequent return and use, all of which suggests that when some crime grows out of gambling, a shake-down occurs which is forgotten in a few weeks, gambling activities thereafter resumed in full blast.

"Early Sunday morning, Feb. 19th, the law enforcing officers of Rock Springs arrested three young men, charging them with breaking into a saloon building in Rock Springs. Out of regard for the families of these young men, who are all employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, we will merely say that one of the young men is 21 years of age, married, with a wife and one child, having been in the employ of the Coal Company about two and one half years, the second young man is 25 years of age, married, with a wife and two children, in the employ of the Coal Company about four and one-half years, the third young man is 27 years of age, married, with a wife and three children, and has been employed by the Coal Company for two and one half years, these men all working in one of our outside mines. It is alleged that these young fellows came into Rock Springs, Saturday, February 18th, entering into a drinking bout and playing the slot machines in which they lost all their money. Early Sunday morning, it is alleged, they broke into a saloon for the purpose of removing the slot machines, perhaps expecting to recover the money deposited by them in same. Detected by law enforcing officers they were arrested, given a hearing and bound over to the District Court under $1000 bonds each. These young men have heretofore borne reasonably good reputations, but with a wife and from one to three children to care for, they most certainly were outside the pale of good citizenship when they engaged in the affair that got them into trouble. Even if they had not been arrested and bound over to the District Court any young man with the responsibilities of a family, who will waste his not too large earnings on whisky and slot machines, is deserving of severe criticism. There again society, represented by the three wives and six small children, not to speak of other relatives, was flouted.

"Criticism has been made of the saloon keeper who, it is alleged, is not unknown to the slot machine business, *but the cold facts remain that the law enforcing officers have neglected their duty to the prejudice of the welfare of three wives and six small, innocent children.* This is only one of the numerous situations that result from gambling devices which are in some cases being maintained in otherwise respectable places of business which young people have a legitimate right to enter. Having a continuing interest in the welfare of our several hundred employes we propose to ask, here and now, that the Wyoming law prohibiting the use of slot machines and other similar gambling devices be enforced. We are not attempting to look after the morals of the citizens of Rock Springs or those of the majority of our employes who have attained the age of judgment, but we do believe we have a responsibility to the younger men in our employ and even more so to their wives and infant children."

We are reproducing this article to reaffirm our position, that *slot machines cannot lawfully be maintained and used in the City of Rock Springs while the existing prohibitory laws are in effect.* Prior to the City election held November 7th, slot machines hidden from April last, again made their appearance. After a short period someone connected with law enforcement ordered them out, and they were taken out to appear again in full force after the election. On Wednesday, November 15th, the writer called the attention of the County Attorney to the situation and quickly thereafter word was passed around to take the "one-armed bandits," as they are commonly called, out. Certainly if the law enforcement officers can order the machines taken out of public places twice in a half-month, *they can keep them out.* It may be necessary to submit this situation to a grand jury with a few well deserved prosecutions to secure an enforcement of the law.

Mine Workers and the Railroad Retirement Act.

THE matter of definitely placing the employes of the Railroad owned, so-called "Captive coal mines" under the provisions of the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Acts, instead of the Federal Social Security and the several state Unemployment Acts is still under consideration in Washington, the Railroad Retirement Board not as yet issuing its final order as promised at the hearing held in Washington, September 19 to 21 last.

The ramifications of labor politics are in this day far reaching, one of the causes for delaying the decision by the Board certain controversial issues as to jurisdiction between the A. F. L. and the C. I. O., in which switch engine crews engaged in switching inside certain of the large steel plants is involved. In substance the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen claim jurisdiction over the steel plant engine crews, while the C. I. O., under its horizontal plan of organization, have or-

ganized these men as part of the general working force, just as mine hoisting engineers (once belonging to a separate union), have for years been members of the U. M. W. of A.

One of the extreme conditions set up by the attempt to class the employes of the captive coal mines as railroad employes, is that the merchandise store clerks, largely made up of young women, and the men employed in filling stations, on Coal Company farms, in forestry work, quarrying, and the dozen other collateral activities carried on by the captive coal companies, would all become employes engaged "in connection with the transportation of passengers or property by railroad." The greater number of mine employes work underground, perhaps the oldest collective task in the world, as coal mining was carried on as a vocation for four hundred and fifty years before Jamie Watt discovered the force of steam by placing a spoon over the spout of his mother's tea kettle, which led to the invention of the steam engine by Newcomen, (1663-1729). As a matter of fact coal mining was an occupation five hundred years before the coming of the first railroad, and it cannot, by any flight of bureaucratic imagination, be translated into railroad employment. Mine workers mine coal, a commodity used by railroads, just as fuel oil, lumber, cross ties, steel rails and fastenings, ballast, and a thousand other things are used by the railroads.

When the green corn dancing exercises are concluded, which we hope will take place in the near future, the issue will be decided; in the meantime President John L. Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. is counseling patience to the many protests sent in by Local Union officers representing protesting captive mine employes.

Taxing Slot Machines

THE Denver Post in its issue of November 5th last, published the following editorial:

"Walsenburg's city council has passed an ordinance licensing slot machines. The tax or license fee levied on their operation is expected to bring in more than $500 a month. As the city sorely needs additional revenue, the councilmen decided the easiest way to get the money would be by licensing the slot machines. Have they overlooked the fact that Walsenburg is in the state of Colorado and that, under Colorado laws, slot machines, which are gambling devices, are forbidden to operate?

"While the Walsenburg council was discussing the slot machine ordinance, it was pointed out that these gambling devices are a cause of crime and it was claimed that 90 per cent of the filling station and lunchroom robberies in the city are due to slot machines. Proponents of the licensing scheme argued that as the city affords police protection for the slot machines, it should get some revenue out of them to pay part of the cost of this protection. But there is no reason why police of any city should protect gambling devices which have been outlawed by the state.

"Revenue from the operation of illegal slot machines is the most expensive money any community can collect. The tax is only an infinitesimal fraction of the "take" which the slot machine operators get. Every dollar the city of Walsenburg gets by licensing slot machines will cost its people many, many dollars."

During November, the Chicago press published a full expose of the intentionally fraudulent gambling devices put out by manufacturers to give the owner of the device, roulette tables, wheels of fortune, dice and slot machines, an almost one hundred per cent break on the money put in same. In the catalogue put out by the manufacturer a slot machine with a sack device to catch the nickels was offered for sale. The operation of these devices is definitely unlawful in Wyoming and yet in certain places they are maintained openly and flagrantly.

Hunting Accident to Mr. John U. Loomis

EARLY in November Mr. John U. Loomis of Cheyenne went duck hunting with some of his friends using a gun given him by his father many years ago. This gun was not adapted to the high pressure explosives used in modern shotgun shells, with the result that the barrel gave way, injuring the forefinger of Mr. Loomis' left hand.

We are mentioning this accident which might have been much more unfortunate than it was, merely as a reminder to our hunter friends that high explosive shells should not be used in guns not designed for same. Mr. Loomis made a quick and relatively painless recovery but will long remember what might have been a very serious accident.

"The Carl Raymond Gray Scholarships"

W. M. JEFFERS, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, recently announced that 4-H clubs and other similar scholarships which are made annually by the Union Pacific to high school boys and girls in the eleven states served by the railroad, will henceforth be known as "The Carl Raymond Gray Scholarships" in honor of the late president of the road.

Mr. Jeffers said the resolution which he presented to the Board of Directors of the Railroad requesting that this tribute be paid to the memory

of the late railroad executive, has been approved by the Board. In adopting his resolution, the Board issued a statement, which reads in part:

"The plan of scholarship awards to members of boys' and girls' 4-H clubs and to students of agriculture in vocational high schools initiated by Mr. Gray in 1921 has proved to be a noteworthy contribution of value to the agricultural people of the states served by the Union Pacific . . . the board believes it is fitting that future scholarship awards be named for Mr. Gray in recognition and commemoration of his initiation of the plan and of his high service to agriculture and agricultural education."

"Since the scholarship plan was inaugurated in 1921," Mr. Jeffers said, "3,476 boys and girls have been designated to receive the award. Of this number, 2,201 have utilized the award by attending their state agricultural college. Records compiled by our railroad in cooperation with state agricultural colleges show that 68 per cent of those receiving awards are now engaged in farming or in agricultural work, such as county extension agents, vocational teachers, in various U. S. Department of Agriculture positions, while several are employed by agricultural corporations or private institutions. Many of the young women are now homemakers or home economics teachers.

"During last winter, awards were made to 255 high school students, alternates being named in 163 instances. Also during the last school year more than 500 young people who had started their college careers with the aid of Union Pacific scholarships were attending agricultural colleges in the eleven states."

Awards, which are designated by a local committee in each county, are based fifty per cent on quality and quantity of project work, twenty per cent on records kept and thirty per cent on such qualities as character, interest and scholastic standing.

Mr. Jeffers pointed out that one award is available each year in each county served by the railroad to one student in vocational agriculture and to one member of a 4-H club. The value of the award is $100, except when the winner elects to take a winter short course, in which case the award is $50.

Details of administration of awards are handled by Earle G. Reed, supervisor of agricultural and industrial development for the Union Pacific.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

DR. J. D. PARKER, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah, has been made Assistant Chief of Health and Safety at College Park, Maryland.

CARBONIZATION OF COLORADO COALS

The Denver region coal field, covering an area of approximately 7,640 sq. miles, produces over 2½ million tons of sub-bituminous coal per year. These coals average 22 per cent moisture and 9,600 Btu per lb. as mined. U. S. Bureau of Mines, Report of Investigations No. 3457, contains information on friability and slacking characteristics of these coals, as well as the results of a series of small-scale, low-temperature carbonization tests.

These assay tests at 500 and 600 C were made in a gas-heated 50-gram cast-aluminum retort with the coal sample ground to pass through a 20 mesh, the retort being heated from room temperature to the carbonizing temperature in one hour and maintained at that for an additional hour. Tests at 700 C were made on 35-gram samples in an electrically heated steel retort for two hours.

The resulting products were a reactive char, amounting to about one-half the weight of the original sample and having a heating value of 13,500 Btu per lb.; 3 to 9 per cent tar oils; 26 to 31 per cent condensable water; and 450 to 1430 Btu in gas per pound of coal.

Gilbert C. Davis, for many years past Manager of the Stag Canon Branch (Coal operations of the Phelps-Dodge interests at Dawson, N. M.) was on October 1st transferred to Arizona as Assistant to the General Manager, with headquarters at Clifton. Mr. Davis is well known in this district, where he was Manager of the coal properties at Dines for a term.

1937 import shipments of coal, coke and manufactured fuel into the Argentine amounted to three million tons, while for 1938 they fell to 2,787,300 tons. Great Britain, Poland, Germany and The Netherlands all participated in these shipments.

At the New York City meeting of the National Coal Association held October 23-25, Mr. Charles C. Dickinson, President, Dickinson Fuel Company, Charleston, West Virginia, was elected President. The following Vice Presidents were named:

W. L. Robison, President, Youngstown & Ohio Coal Co., Cleveland.

Henry T. DeBardeleben, President, Debardeleben Coal Corporation, Birmingham.

Moroni Heiner, President, Utah Fuel Company, Salt Lake City.

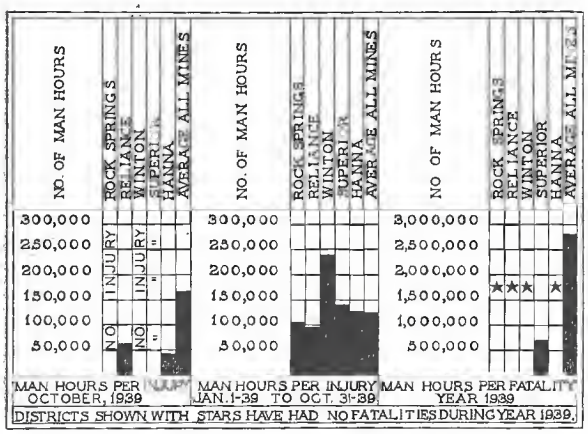
Col. W. D. Ord and John D. Battle were respectively re-elected as Treasurer and Secretary.

RUSSIA TODAY reports that country has sent out about 3,000 geological parties to different parts of the Soviet Union to prospect for fuel, iron, rare metals, etc. Reports have already come to hand from several of the field parties that deposits of good quality coal at Zabaikal, also near the mouth of the River Volonga had been located.

Italy, according to trade journals, is in bad straits for coal. The first six months of 1939 that country imported nearly six million tons of coal, anthracite, patent fuel, and coke, Great Britain, Germany, Poland, Belgium, France, Turkey, Jugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Russia and other countries contributing to such tonnage. The United States shipped 762 tons. Italy is now negotiating with Great Britain for six million tons.

Make It Safe

October Accident Graph



LOOKING at the above graphs we see that the one on the left, which shows the man bours per injury by districts, is not as good as it was in September, when there was only one injury as compared with two in October. However, the center graph, showing comparison for the period, is slightly better. The average for all districts shows an increase of about 4,000 man hours per injury for the period January 1 to October 31 over that reported for the period ending September 30, and an increase of about 10,000 man hours per injury over the same period for 1938. The graph at the right shows the fatalities thus far this year. There are not as many stars shown as we would like to see, but what we must concentrate on now is to retain these stars which are now shown.

We would all like to be able to report December an accident-free month. With the Christmas season advancing it will probably be just a little harder to keep our minds on our work. Keep this fact in mind when you go to work as it will be necessary for us to concentrate a little more on the job we have to do. An accident to any member of a family during December will certainly detract from the Christmas spirit of that home.

The Safety Department wishes all a safe and Merry Christmas.

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

OCTOBER, 1939

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	26,789	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	40,320	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	17,663	0	No Injury
Total	84,772	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1	29,575	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7	22,267	1	22,267
Reliance Outside	10,969	0	No Injury
Total	62,811	1	62,811
Winton No. 1	21,532	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	24,864	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	10,395	0	No Injury
Total	56,791	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	17,997	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	16,660	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	32,634	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	15,323	0	No Injury
Total	82,614	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4	32,298	1	32,298
Hanna Outside	13,508	0	No Injury
Total	45,806	1	45,806
All Districts, 1939	332,794	2	166,397
All Districts, 1938	313,486	4	78,372

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1, TO OCTOBER 31, 1939

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	219,982	3	73,327
Rock Springs No. 8	331,835	4	82,959
Rock Springs Outside	158,410	0	No Injury
Total	710,227	7	101,461
Reliance No. 1	242,179	1	242,179
Reliance No. 7	159,936	3	53,312
Reliance Outside	93,317	1	93,317
Total	495,432	5	99,086
Winton No. 1	188,440	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	204,967	2	102,484
Winton Outside	86,345	0	No Injury
Total	479,752	2	239,876
Superior "C"	162,064	1	162,064
Superior "D"	149,800	1	149,800
Superior D. O. Clark	256,823	3	85,608
Superior Outside	137,529	0	No Injury
Total	706,216	5	141,243

Hanna No. 4.....	252,861	3	84,287
Hanna Outside.....	126,958	0	No Injury
Total.....	379,819	3	126,606
All Districts, 1939...	2,771,446	22	125,975
All Districts, 1938...	2,539,019	22	115,410

Safety Awards for 1940

CERTAIN modifications have been made in the rules which will, commencing Jan. 1, 1940, govern future contests. The results obtained from the award system, first established on a substantial scale on July 1, 1931, have been most encouraging. The 1940 contest will be conducted under the revised rules set forth below. It will be noted that a Grand Prize, *a new fully equipped five passenger automobile will be awarded twice annually hereafter*, the measure of the monthly cash and novelty prizes remaining the same. The awarding of the special prize, a made-to-order suit of clothes has been changed by a reduction in the necessary accident free time for any one mine, from three to two months. This change will increase the number of suits awarded from approximately 53 to 80 annually.

LIST OF PRIZES

A. Two Grand Prizes, each a new five-passenger automobile, with six-ply tires and all usual accessories, together with one cash prize of $50.00, and two of $25.00 each, will be awarded as soon as returns are available after June 30, and December 31, yearly. All day workers, together with men working on pit-car loaders, surface and underground, whose names appear on the payrolls for the first pay-period in June, will be eligible to participate in the contest for the first half year for the first automobile and the three cash prizes, and those whose names appear on the pay-rolls for the first pay-period in December will be eligible to participate in the contest for the second half year for the second automobile and the three additional cash prizes. Employes who suffer a lost-time accident during the first six months period, will not be eligible to participate in the current half-year contest, although they will not be barred from the contest for the last half of the year unless they suffer another lost-time accident during the second six months period. Unit Foremen will not participate in the awards covered by this paragraph.

B. Monthly cash prizes, one of $15.00, one of $10.00, and one of $5.00 (with two $5.00 prizes at Rock Springs mines Nos. 4 and No. 8, and Hanna No. 4 mine), together with a special prize of $10.00 for Unit Foremen, will be awarded monthly to each mine in which no lost-time injury occurred during the month. A separate drawing will be employed in disposing of the Unit Foreman prize.

The amount of above cash prizes will be doubled when all mines go through the month without a lost-time injury.

C. A special prize of a made-to-order suit of clothes will be awarded to the day workers, surface and underground, employed in and about each mine which has worked any two successive months without a lost-time injury to an employe. A similar award will be made to the men working in such mine for each succeeding month passed without a lost-time injury. If the men in a mine after winning this special prize suffer an accident, a new two months free-from-accident record must be established in order to again become eligible for this prize.

D. Monthly novelty prizes, varying in quantity comparable to the number of men employed, consisting of safety wearing apparel, sporting goods and other attractive merchandise, will be awarded to all surface and underground employes working in and about the mines during the month, a separate supply of prizes arranged for each group of mines. Employes who have suffered a lost-time injury may participate in these awards.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST

1. The present method of dividing each mine into underground and surface sections will be maintained with a foreman in charge of safety work in each section.

2. A careful record of all lost-time injuries will be maintained for each section. A lost-time injury is hereby defined as any injury received while in the service of the Company which prevents the injured employe from reporting for duty on the first working day following such injury.

3. To secure any of the prize awards, the employe must be present at the safety meeting when the awards are made, unless prevented from attendance through being on duty, through actual illness or through leave of absence, in which case the prizes will be held for the winner. Special arrangements will be made for attendance at auxiliary meetings which will be held in districts other than Rock Springs.

4. Employes on monthly salary will not be eligible to participate in any of the awards.

5. The conduct of all drawings will be under the direction of the auditing department of the Company. Tickets bearing the names of all surface and underground employes of the mine where the awards are made, will be placed in a suitable bowl and the first name drawn will receive the prize. If, however, the man whose name is first drawn is not present (see Rule 3) a second name will be drawn and so on until the name of a man who is present is drawn, who will receive the prize, this arrangement continuing until all awards have been made.

October Injuries

CARL BOYER, *American, age 23, single, faceman, Section No. 4, Reliance No. 7 Mine.* Dislocation of right collar bone, compression fracture of 12th dorsal vertebra.

(*Please turn to page 485*)

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31, 1939

TEN months of the safety contest year have passed. Twenty-one of the one hundred eleven underground and surface sections have had injuries reported against them, one of which has two. The injuries in number are the same as last year, but better working time gives this year the advantage of an increase of more than 10,000 man hours per injury over the same period for last year.

Good as the record may appear to be, there is much yet to be accomplished, the most important of which is the elimination of fatalities. We have had one fatal injury so far this year to mar the record. A year free of fatalities would certainly be an accomplishment. This is not an impossible task, but it is a hard one and requires that every man do his part, which amounts to this: "We must work safely *every* day." Talk it up in your section and make 1940 a "No fatality year."

When this magazine reaches you there will be only one month remaining this year before the safety contest closes. Are you eligible to participate in the drawing for the five-passenger automobile?

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	W. B. Rae	Hanna	4, Section 1	34,230	0	No Injury
2.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	27,251	0	No Injury
3.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4 Section 7	26,362	0	No Injury
4.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	26,096	0	No Injury
5.	DeForest Nielson	Rock Springs	8, Section 7	25,746	0	No Injury
6.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior	C, Section 3	25,648	0	No Injury
7.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	25,529	0	No Injury
8.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C, Section 4	25,291	0	No Injury
9.	Geo. L. Addy	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 1	25,270	0	No Injury
10.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	25,109	0	No Injury
11.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C, Section 1	25,025	0	No Injury
12.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior	C, Section 2	24,955	0	No Injury
13.	John Bastalich	Reliance	7, Section 5	24,773	0	No Injury
14.	Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	24,668	0	No Injury
15.	James Mecca	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	24,206	0	No Injury
16.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	24,115	0	No Injury
17.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8, Section 13	23,940	0	No Injury
18.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D, Section 6	23,793	0	No Injury
19.	Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	23,779	0	No Injury
20.	James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	23,730	0	No Injury
21.	Wm. Lahti	Superior	D, Section 1	23,723	0	No Injury
22.	Ben Caine	Superior	D, Section 5	23,702	0	No Injury
23.	Richard Haag	Superior	D, Section 4	23,695	0	No Injury
24.	Pete Marinoff	Winton	1, Section 5	23,646	0	No Injury
25.	John Krppan	Winton	1, Section 8	23,646	0	No Injury
26.	John Peternell	Winton	1, Section 3	23,436	0	No Injury
27.	George Harris	Winton	1, Section 7	23,401	0	No Injury
28.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	23,317	0	No Injury
29.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	23,303	0	No Injury
30.	Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	23,128	0	No Injury
31.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7, Section 2	23,058	0	No Injury
32.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	22,974	0	No Injury
33.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1, Section 1	22,729	0	No Injury
34.	George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	22,673	0	No Injury
35.	Andrew Spence	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 1	21,896	0	No Injury
36.	Julius Reuter	Reliance	1, Section 9	21,595	0	No Injury

37.	Gus Collins	Hanna 4,	Section 9	21,532	0	No Injury
38.	Richard Arkle	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 2	21,476	0	No Injury
39.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 4	21,140	0	No Injury
40.	Nestor Mattonen	Winton 1,	Section 9	20,930	0	No Injury
41.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 3	20,839	0	No Injury
42.	Joe Botero	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 10	20,811	0	No Injury
43.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 3	20,720	0	No Injury
44.	Chas. Kampsi	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 7	20,692	0	No Injury
45.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs 8,	Section 14	20,622	0	No Injury
46.	John Zupence	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	20,412	0	No Injury
47.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs 8,	Section 9	20,293	0	No Injury
48.	Shandow Bacskay	Reliance 1,	Section 5	20,195	0	No Injury
49.	John V. Knoll	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 4	20,167	0	No Injury
50.	Sam Evans	Reliance 1,	Section 7	19,901	0	No Injury
51.	John Valco	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 9	19,894	0	No Injury
52.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs 8,	Section 10	19,838	0	No Injury
53.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8,	Section 5	19,635	0	No Injury
54.	W. H. Buchanan	Reliance 1,	Section 6	19,579	0	No Injury
55.	Hugh McLeod	Reliance 7,	Section 6	19,551	0	No Injury
56.	H. G. Thomas	Reliance 1,	Section 10	19,439	0	No Injury
57.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance 1,	Section 14	19,376	0	No Injury
58.	David Wilde	Rock Springs 8,	Section 12	19,313	0	No Injury
59.	R. C. Bailey	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 11	18,942	0	No Injury
60.	Thos. Whalen	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 10	18,480	0	No Injury
61.	George Sprowell	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 7	18,249	0	No Injury
62.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs 8,	Section 3	18,088	0	No Injury
63.	Dominic Martin	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 8	17,997	0	No Injury
64.	Marlin Hall	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 9	17,976	0	No Injury
65.	Roy Huber	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 4	17,892	0	No Injury
66.	Basil Winiski	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 5	17,885	0	No Injury
67.	Ed. Overy, Sr.	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 6	17,787	0	No Injury
68.	Frank Berardi	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 8	17,689	0	No Injury
69.	Paul B. Cox	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 11	17,528	0	No Injury
70.	Wm. Benson	Reliance 1,	Section 8	17,325	0	No Injury
71.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance 1,	Section 1	15,533	0	No Injury
72.	Alex Easton	Reliance 1,	Section 2	14,602	0	No Injury
73.	Clarence Olson	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	13,307	0	No Injury
74.	Albert Gaylord	Reliance 7,	Section 3	12,243	0	No Injury
75.	H. A. Wylam	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 14	11,144	0	No Injury
76.	Harry Faddis	Reliance 1,	Section 11	10,983	0	No Injury
77.	Eino Kinnunen	Superior C,	Section 7	8,330	0	No Injury
78.	James S. Faddis	Superior D,	Section 7	7,371	0	No Injury
79.	Pete Edwards	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 6	7,259	0	No Injury
80.	R. A. Pritchard	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 13	6,720	0	No Injury
81.	Alfred Leslie	Reliance 7,	Section 8	6,076	0	No Injury
82.		Winton 1,	Section 2	4,361	0	No Injury
83.	Jack Rafferty	Reliance 7,	Section 9	2,478	0	No Injury
84.	Alex T. Clark	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 15	1,995	0	No Injury
85.	Thos. Edwards	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 12	1,750	0	No Injury
86.	Carl Sandstrom	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 13	1,715	0	No Injury
87.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	51,891	1	51,891
88.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	32,039	1	32,039
89.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 9	28,077	1	28,077
90.	L. Rock	Superior C,	Section 6	26,719	1	26,719

91.	F. L. Gordon	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 3	26,621	1	26,621
92.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs 4,	Section 5	25,823	1	25,823
93.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 4	25,312	1	25,312
94.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna 4,	Section 10	24,535	1	24,535
95.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance 7,	Section 4	24,388	1	24,388
96.	B. W. Grove	Reliance 7,	Section 7	24,073	1	24,073
97.	Leslie Low	Superior D,	Section 2	23,737	1	23,737
98.	Robert Stewart	Reliance 7,	Section 1	23,296	1	23,296
99.	Pete Glavata	Rock Springs 8,	Section 6	23,170	1	23,170
100.	James Harrison	Hanna 4,	Section 8	23,023	1	23,023
101.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs 8,	Section 11	22,400	1	22,400
102.	Homer Grove	Reliance 1,	Section 12	21,672	1	21,672
103.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 8,	Section 8	21,378	1	21,378
104.	James Herd	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 2	19,726	1	19,726
105.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 5	16,149	1	16,149
106.	Wm. T. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 12	17,360	2	8,680

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	*District*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1. Thos. Foster	Rock Springs	158,410	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	137,529	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	126,958	0	No Injury
4. R. W. Fowkes	Winton	86,345	0	No Injury
5. William Telck	Reliance	93,317	1	93,317
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1939		2,771,446	22	125,975
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938		2,539,019	22	115,410

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO OCTOBER 31, 1939

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4	97
Rock Springs No. 8	158
Reliance No. 1	237
Reliance No. 7	15
Winton No. 1	368
Winton No. 3	1,178
Winton No. 7½	116
Superior "C"	168
Superior "D"	69
Superior D. O. Clark	92
Hanna No. 4	19

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,290
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,870
Reliance Tipple	76

Winton Tipple	3,490
Superior "C" Tipple	496
Superior "D" Tipple	944
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple	643
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	718

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	2,602
Reliance	559
Winton	3,087
Superior	3,359
Hanna	1,462

October Injuries

(*Continued from Page 481*)

Carl was sent with a timberman to help set a breaker row of timbers at the swivel of a conveyor working in a room pillar place. The breaker row was set as far as was possible until the pan line was moved back past it. As much coal as possible was taken to allow time to move the pan line back before quitting time, so it was decided to move the equipment back past the breaker row. Carl was assigned to help take the pan line apart, and he was loosening a bolt at one of the joints when a piece of rock fell, striking him a glancing blow.

GEORGE COTSIFAKIS, *Greek, age 52, married, Joy Trimmer, Section No. 2, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Fracture of left cheek bone, 3rd and 4th left ribs, and right thigh.

This accident occurred in a pioneer room, and the first thing in the morning George trimmed the top where the Joy was to work. Then the Joy started to operate and he stepped to the high side, apparently to trim the roof there. One of the members of the crew heard the coal fall but thought that it was coal which George was pulling down; but when he turned around he saw George under the coal.

This is the second injury from the same cause to the same class of workman in as many months. Changing roof conditions probably account for the accidents, but it does demonstrate that more attention must be given to this changing condition if this type of accident is to be stopped.

October Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for October were held at Winton, Reliance, Hanna, Superior and Rock Springs on November 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 7th respectively.

An injury in Hanna No. 4 Mine and one in Reliance No. 7 Mine made these mines ineligible to participate in the drawings. Six mines were eligible to draw for a suit of clothes award for completing three or more consecutive months without a lost-time injury.

Mr. Orville Phipps of the Central Mine Equipment Company of St. Louis spoke at the Hanna meeting, touching on mining conditions in seven foreign countries. His remarks were confined principally to safety practice. Mr. Pryde spoke at the Rock Springs and Winton meetings, and Mr. Bayless spoke at the Reliance and Superior meetings. Both Mr. Pryde and Mr. Bayless emphasized the importance of careful handling of explosives, calling attention to the fact that it is unlawful to store explosives in any house or building used as a residence.

A moving picture showing scenes of Wyoming was shown at all meetings except Hanna. All the meetings were well attended.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Vinko Yardas	Anton Ramoush	Joe Salvatico	Chester McTee
Rock Springs No. 8	John R. McTee	John A. Williams	Mike Marovich	John Zupence
Reliance No. 1	Geo. Flew	Andrea Kouris	Frank Taylor	Alex Easton
Winton No. 1	Hugh Gregory, Jr.	John Perkovich	Arvid Salmi	Arthur Jeanselmi
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	John F. Milonas	Joe H. Wise	Wm. Hanks	Carl Sandstrom
Superior "C"	Frank Holzknecht	Geo. Tomich	C. W. Farnsworth	Adam Flockhart
Superior "D"	Sam Dexter	Avo Pierantoni	Space Nickolich	Leslie Low
Superior D. O. Clark	Harry Woods	Jack A. Dove	Pete Chaussart	D. Martin
TOTAL	$120	$80	$40	$80

Reliance No. 7 and Hanna No. 4 Mines were ineligible to participate.

Suits of clothes awarded: Frank Shiamanna, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; Andrew Laurunen, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine (award for September drawing at October meeting); Paul McKittrick, Reliance No. 1 Mine; Thos Hughes, Winton No. 1 Mine; John Easton, Jr., Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine; George Petrina, Sr., Superior "C" Mine; and Clifford L. Garrison, Superior D. O. Clark Mine.

Keep Your Name Off This List

THE following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to October 31, 1939, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile to be awarded at the close of the year 1939.

Enrico Bergamo, Rock Springs
Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs
Joe Faigl, Rock Springs
Attilio Pedri, Rock Springs
Joe Sikich, Rock Springs
Mike F. Timko, Rock Springs
John Titmus, Rock Springs
Carl Boyer, Reliance
William Foote, Reliance
Floyd Hindman, Reliance
Carl Hughes, Reliance
Mike Kokas, Reliance
Frank Jackson, Winton
Arthur J. Tirre, Winton
Edward Hanking, Superior
Kenneth Meyers, Superior
Joe Passera, Superior
Milutin Y. Shepanovich, Superior
George Cotsifakis, Hanna
Howard B. Rodda, Hanna
James Meekin, Hanna

Blast Kills Five Rock Springs Boys

A BLAST, which broke windows in nearby houses and which could be heard for miles, snuffed out the lives of five small Rock Springs boys about 2:15 P. M. on Sunday, October 29, 1939. The victims were: Gordon Grant, 9; O'Dean Grant, 11; David Chamberlain, 7; Valentine Herrera, 12; and Donald Cooper, 8 years old. The accident occurred just inside of the northwest corner of the city limits of Rock Springs.

Johnny Jew, 11 year old Chinese boy who was with the boys prior to the blast, reported that the boys had been hunting rabbits and chased one down from a nearby hill to the high greasewood across the tracks where it disappeared.

It was in this vicinity that they came across a box containing explosives. One of the boys took a shot at the box but missed. Jew, looking at the box closer, observed some letters on it, which led him to believe it contained dynamite. He suggested to the other boys that it might contain dynamite and then started to run away. As he was crossing the track about 40 feet from the explosives, he fell down; and when he was getting up the blast occurred, and he was knocked down. This is in part the story told Deputy Sheriff Ramsay by Johnny Jew.

Nearly everyone is agreed that the explosive was dynamite, and from tests made since the blast, it would indicate that there was more than a half case. Where the dynamite came from is still undetermined, although a great deal of effort has been made to find out its origin. The fact remains that it was there and five young boys paid with their lives for the carelessness of someone in the handling of explosives.

December

December derives its name from the fact that it was the tenth month in the old Roman Calendar. The Saxons called it "wonter-monath," but after their conversion to Christianity this was changed to Haligmonath or Holy Month, in honor of the nativity of Christ.

Many queer customs are observed all over the world at the beginning of the month, one of the oddest being that at Craig-madden, Stirlingshire, England, where there is a triangular hole beneath a number of Druidical stones. Women who can't crawl through this believe they will avoid dying childless. Curiously enough, a similar custom prevails in the Temple of Malabar Point, Bombay, where there is a narrow opening in the rocks. Men who squeeze through, are supposed to leave their sins behind, while women believe that they will conceive children.

Mrs. Newed entered the dining room and proudly placed the turkey on the table. "There you are, dear, my first Thanksgiving turkey," she exclaimed.

Mr. Newed gazed with admiration. "Wonderful, darling," he said. "How beautifully you have stuffed it!"

"Stuffed!" she echoed. "But, my dear, this one wasn't hollow!"

FRANKSGIVING OR THANKSGIVING—WHICH?

"I regret that I have only one life to give to my country."

—(Cartoon reprinted—Courtesy the Denver Post)

The Christmas Consciousness

By Reverend Thos. R. Niven, Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Omaha, Nebr.

(Written especially for the Employes' Magazine)

CHRISTMAS is supremely the season of unselfishness. The most difficult time in all the year to remain self-centered and self-satisfied is this sacred day called Christmas. And it is well that we have the coming of Christmas year by year to remind us that there may come the time in the life of the world when the real spirit of Christmas may possess us not for a day but day by day.

Someone has said that Christmas is not a day, it is a spirit. If you please, it is the spirit of God possessing the spirit of man so that man and God share the same holy impulses of thoughtfulness, peace, and willingness to translate justice and loving kindness in all of the practices of life. But unfortunately that spirit has not laid hold upon all of our world as yet. However, there are individuals who live as though Christmas Day were a part of each day. These folk are so selfless in their attitude that we see in them the glorious manifestation of good will toward every high and holy cause and especially to needy individuals who are suppressed and sad by reason of the untoward circumstances of life.

Christmas is a spirit that releases the best that is in each one of us. It is supremely difficult for the very worst kind of a person in the world to be mean and thoughtless of others at the Christmas season. Every Scrooge is confronted by the spirit of kindliness, at least once in the year. And if Christ has not done more in the life of the world he has made each of us conscious that at least on one day in a whole year men must think in terms of others. But it should be our desire to translate this thing that is so spiritually fine in the common practices of the day that follows Christmas and every other day in the year. Thereby do we really catch the import of Christmas and give to the world the sure testimony of the fact that God in Christ makes our world a real brotherhood.

Never was there a more demanding time in the world when the hateful, the selfish, the sordid thing needs to be brought to the light of the revelation of Jesus Christ and his love. When our world is embroiled in another way does it not seem that the highest gift that Christmas can bring to us is a distrust in all selfishness wherever it is evident, be it in personal life, industrial life, social life, religious life, international life? Christ crosses all selfishness on this day and makes it so unwanted and undesired that we cannot possibly find excuse for anything that belittles and despoils the glory of human life.

It is the wish of all of us who have been captivated by Jesus Christ to make this Christmas Day a most meaningful time. It should be our desire to make life supremely beautiful on this day for those who have been forgotten, and those who are in sorrow. Where disaster has come to some home, where some disappointment has touched the life of our neighbor, there we should go with kindly gracious hearts at this holy season with the good word of cheer and gladness that shall change the attitude of our despondent brother. We just can not afford not to make Christmas real in the personal sense of changing the atmosphere of some person's life. Thus shall we fulfill the meaning of Christmas at its best. Therein do we discover the joy, the peace and the gladness of this most holy season of the year.

To each of us may there come the real meaning of Christmas in that we shall realize it as a time not to be made selfishly happy but to make someone else happy. Let us forget as best we can all our own selfish interests, and see to it that our thoughtful spirits translate themselves into changing the sad sorrowful world that is ours into a place of heavenliness and happiness. May the Angel of God touch each one of us so that we shall be ministering spirits to bring a new sense of beauty and loveliness back into the lives of men and women who are sick of heart, sorrowful in spirit, or defeated by the difficulties of life. Thus may Christmas prove to each one of us a day of beautiful challenge, a time in which we shall actually have the heavens open to us and a day when we shall look into the face of God, through Jesus Christ the gift of God to the world.

Interesting Christmas History

DR. JOHN P. HARRINGTON, of the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, states that the early Christian Church records show little evidence that the birth of Jesus of Nazareth took place on December 25th. He thinks that January 6th or March 28, are more nearly correct. These dates are also the ones mentioned in the Ninth Edition of your editor's Encyclopedia Britannica. Dr. Harrington's researches showed that different groups celebrated the natal day of the Nazarene prior to 350 A. D., on January 6th, March 28th, April 19th, April 20th, and May 20th. According to Dr. Harrington, December 25th was not celebrated as the anniversary until after 350 A. D. He avers that January 6th was the most popular day prior to that date.

About 386 A. D., a father of the Eastern Christian Greek Church preached a sermon in which he said that December 25th was being celebrated in Rome as the Birthday of Jesus. It wasn't until 400 A. D., however, that the Roman Emperor issued an edict in which he officially fixed upon December 25th as the proper day for the celebration of the Feast

of Christmas.

About 354 A. D., St. Ambrose wrote in a book, "De Virginibus," that the Roman Christian Church recognized January 6th as a triple fete day to celebrate the Birth of Christ, the Marriage at Cana, (where the water was turned into wine—the first miracle), and the Feeding of the Multitude, after the Sermon on the Mount. The Eastern Christian Church also celebrated the birthday of Jesus on January 6th at that time and continued to do so long after the Roman Christian Church had adopted December 25th.

March 28th was the day observed in the Greek Christian Church in Egypt, according to a book written in Egypt in 243 A. D. and for many years thereafter.

Dr. Harrington has stated that there is much evidence in support of the belief that December 25th was chosen in order to put Christmas a week ahead of and make it a more important feast day than the Roman New Year's Day.

To-day the whole Christian world prostrates itself in adoration around the crib of Bethlehem and rehearses in accents of love a history which precedes all time and will endure throughout eternity. As if by an instinct of our higher, spiritual nature, there wells up from the depths of our hearts, emotions which challenge the power of human expression. We seem to be lifted out of the sphere of natural endeavor to put on a new life and to stretch forward in desire to a blessedness which, though not palpable is eminently real.

Meet Miss Merry Christmas Day. This most festively christened girl lives at Bellingham, Washington. What a shock it must be to get a letter from her in midsummer.

As Yule Log Burns

These words were written by a once popular English hymn writer, George Rittenhouse. The music it is commonly sung to, was arranged by Hugo Frey in 1874, from Beethoven's Andante Movement in his Fifth Symphony, written about the year 1827.

There is joy as the Yule log burns so bright;
There is joy amid winter's snow so white,
And while we sing this Christmas night,
There is joy, there is joy, there is joy.

There is joy as the holly wreath we bring;
There is joy now as old time songs we sing;
With angel hosts we praise the King.
There is joy, there is joy, there is joy.

There is joy everywhere around the earth;
In hearts that honor Jesus His birth,
There is joy and love as children shout with mirth,
There is joy, there is joy, there is joy.

Decorative Plants for Christmas Season

The "Holy-Tree"

The name of this favorite evergreen is sufficient evidence of its long use as a decorative plant at Christmas time. Indeed, before it was known as "holly," it was used for decorative purposes, when people simply called it the "holy-tree." Thus, from an unknown date, holly has enjoyed great prominence at Christmas and it runs mistletoe a close race for first honors as being the most popular of evergreens for decorating during the holiday season.

Of the more than 250 kinds of holly scattered throughout the world, the one that we see at Christmas is native, in cool woodlands near the coast, from Maine to Florida, and westward to Missouri and Texas.

The common Christmas holly or Ilex opaca develops into a fine specimen shrub or small tree. Nurserymen can supply plants from one to eight feet tall; twenty to thirty feet is not unusual for mature trees which often assume the rather spreading picturesque shape achieved also by the flowering dogwood.

Growing holly from seed or transplanting from its native habitat is not dependable. And many who have experimented believe that even vigorous plants are not dependable for berry production. That is because I. opaca is dioecious—in other words, each plant bears staminate or pistillate flowers, but never both. The pistillate or female flowering plant produces berries, but only if there is a staminate plant near by to fertilize the blossoms.

More than any other plant, holly is synonymous with Christmas. The holly most typical of Christmas in this country is the native American one, Ilex opaca, whose red berries and glossy evergreen leaves are recognized even by children who can call no other plant by name. This holly once grew wild as far North as New York but now by far the largest amount comes to market from Maryland southward. During recent years a competitor in the city markets has been the nursery-grown English holly, shipped from Oregon and Washington, with more glossy, deeply curly leaves and larger scarlet berries.

Garden clubs and other conservation groups have taken steps to prevent the wanton cutting of our native holly, but in spite of their efforts there has never been a lack of it on sale for Christmas decorations. In certain Southern States Ilex opaca is now cut under foresters' supervision and their tags of certification may be looked for on crates of loose holly and on wreaths. Forward-looking farmers and nurserymen in the East are now planting native holly for harvesting just as others planted the English holly for this purpose in Oregon and Washington.

While it may take years longer before conservation of holly catches up with the Christmas demand, there is no reason why gardeners cannot plant their

own holly shrubs for garden ornamentation all year round and judiciously cut branches in December.

WIDE SELECTION OF HOLLY

The selection of hollies is a surprisingly wide one, all of them proving hardy as far North as Long Island. In Flushing seven species or varieties, growing handsomely, can be found in private gardens and parks. All of the hollies are appropriate for inclusion in shrub groupings, some are desirable specimen plants, and others can be utilized for hedges, especially in a protected situation.

MISTLETOE

The fame and notoriety of the ever popular mistletoe reach far back into the past, when in Europe the druids gave serious consideration to the plant. On New Year's Day, mistletoe was removed from its host tree with a golden knife and distributed among the people. Mistletoe had the reputation of being able to cure cases of epilepsy and gave those who were fortunate enough to own a piece of it the power to see ghosts. In northern mythology, it is claimed that Balder was slain by a spear of mistletoe. Specimens found growing on oak trees were highly prized by the Celts for their great magical virtues. Even the ancient German and English customs of kissing beneath the mistletoe prevail in some parts of America.

It establishes itself on deciduous trees from Florida to New Jersey and Indiana and westward to Texas and California. Its flowers are not showy, though borne on very short spikes, but its white berries are conspicuous at Christmas time when seen perching in a dense bed of thick green leaves. This gives it a charming setting, whether the plant is observed indoors or out.

A mistletoe seed is surrounded by a thick, natural glue which enables it to stick wherever it touches a tree. It is astonishing how this natural glue will persist in holding the seed to a limb through months of rainy weather. When a bird picks off one of its berries, the sticky coat of glue annoys the bird by its persistence in holding on to its beak. To rid itself of the annoying object, the bird uses the limb of a tree for a napkin, and when it rubs the seed off it adheres to the bark. Thus the mistletoe seed is perfectly planted as nature intended. The seed germinates and the deep green rootlet noses its way into the bark, where it finds predigested food awaiting it.

Under Arms at Christmas Time in Strange Lands

MANY men, if asked about their queer experiences, would be able to relate some strange, yet interesting, Yuletide adventures, which occurred during the Great War. To thousands now living, a Christmas under arms, in a strange land, will stand out as their most memorable Christmas-tide.

Here is a war-time story related about the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when the Germans besieged Paris and the Christmas fare of the gay French capital consisted of horseflesh and even dogs and other creatures.

A soldier in the French Army, named Geisling, was on duty near the River Seine, within six hundred yards of the Prussian lines, on Christmas Eve. Firing went on from time to time; then at midnight, when there was a lull, he boldly left the French trenches and advanced towards the enemy, who were amazed to see a French soldier coming, unarmed, towards them. Facing hundreds of rifles Geisling stood bareheaded under the stars, and sang a Christmas carol. Having finished his song, he turned back to his post in the French lines and the rattle of musketry began once more. He had uttered his message, however; one of peace and goodwill.

PARIS IN 1870

To spend Christmas in a beleaguered city would be, indeed, a strange Yuletide experience. Yet such was the fortune of thousands of Parisians when the Prussians stormed the French capital in 1870. Christmas Day that year fell on Sunday, and we find the American Ambassador in France, Mr. E. B. Washbourne, recording in his diary that it was the ninth day of the siege.

In his reminiscences of the time he tells how a Christmas goose fetched $25, while a chicken was sold for seven. There were few cabs, or omnibuses, left in Paris, for the horses were all required for other purposes. Early in January the bombardment of the city began, and the fate of Paris was sealed.

In the interesting Journal of the brothers De Goncourt, those famous Parisian gossips, we gain some vivid glimpses of Paris during that Christmas. The following entry occurs against the date December 25, 1870:

"It is Christmas Day. I heard a soldier say, 'When we called the reveille we found five men frozen in their tents.' What an extraordinary transformation has taken place in our shops. A jeweller in the Rue de Clichy is now exhibiting in jewel cases fresh eggs wrapped up in cotton wool." The famous Journal goes on to record that the death-rate in Paris was abnormally high; then, we find this pathetic entry on Christmas Eve:

"I saw a peasant holding a tame rabbit lovingly between his arms, like a child. He was asking fifteen francs for it."

According to Winchell, Billy Gleason pulled this one about a man who went into a restaurant and instructed the waitress as follows:

"Bring me some warm orange juice, no ice. Burn the toast to a crisp. Also a couple of sloppy eggs fried in grease on a dirty plate and a cuppa coffee that tastes like mud and be sure and leave the grounds in the cup. Now bring it all just that way and don't change a thing". The waitress complied and said: "Is there anything else I can do for you, Mister"? "Yes," he growled, "now sit down and nag me, I'm homesick."

Engineering Department

Aluminum

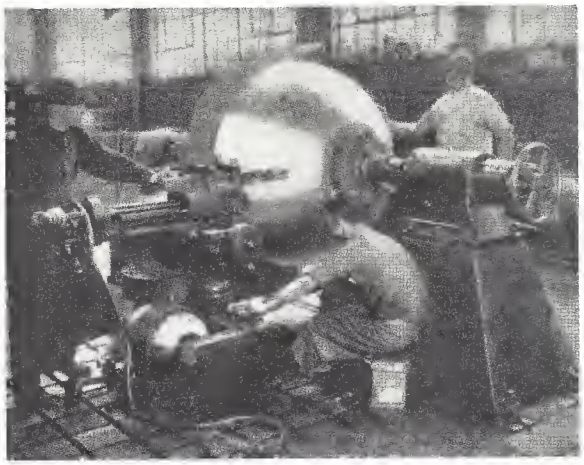
PART 2

Reprinted from OIL-POWER Magazine, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.

SLOWLY the organization grew. More and more things were made of aluminum. Many and valuable alloys of aluminum with other metals and of other metals with aluminum were developed. Hall died in 1914 but by that time he had been assured the industrial success of the metal he had found. The Company he established is now the only American producer of aluminum on any considerable scale and the metal he endeavored to sell—in 1889—at $5.00 a pound now sells for 20 cents a pound and has become fifth in tonnage among commercial metals—led only by iron (and steel), copper, lead and zinc. Incidentally, the Aluminum Company of America produces only part of the aluminum that America uses. Some of the balance is imported and the rest is made from aluminum scrap.

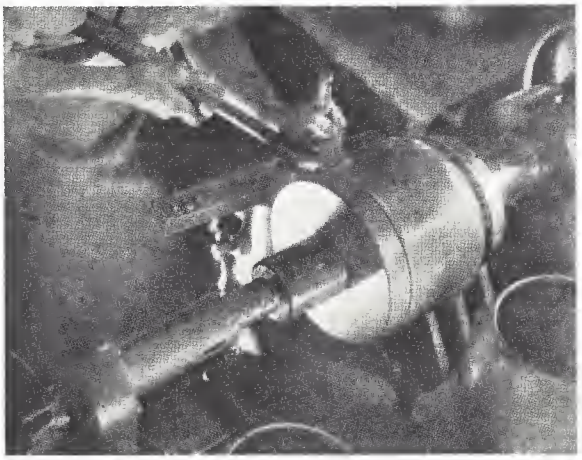
Just recently R. D. T. Hollowell, Secretary of the Aluminum Research Institute, an organization of the secondary metal dealers, in an address in Milwaukee pointed out that about one-half pound of secondary aluminum is used for every pound of primary ingot produced.

About eight per cent of the terrestrial material in the world is aluminum. In view of the fact that about five per cent of the world is iron and less than two one-hundredths per cent is copper, lead and zinc, it would seem, therefore, that aluminum should not have been so long hidden from industry. However, aluminum has a great affinity for various elements—so much so that it is never found uncombined in nature. It is usually found in combination with silicon and oxygen. Every clay bank and most common rocks contain aluminum—the problem lies in the great power required to break the bonds which hold aluminum to the other elements. Today, aluminum is produced commercially in the United States from only one mineral—bauxite.



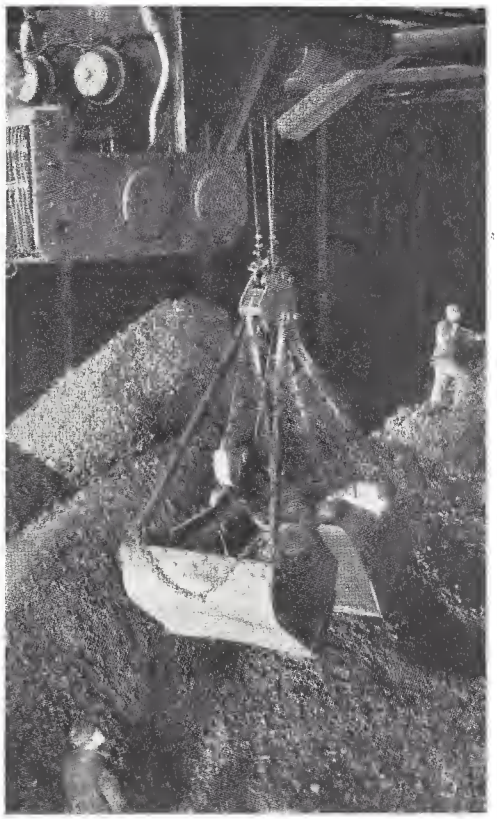
Spinning a steam-jacket kettle

Bauxite is a hydrated aluminum oxide containing, as impurities, oxides of iron, silicon, titanium and several other elements. To the eye it is mere rock. To industry it serves not only in the production of aluminum, but in the making of abrasives, chemicals, refractories, cements and insulating materials. It is found in France, United States, Surinam (Dutch Guiana), British Guiana, Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia. In the United States it is mined in Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, but only that mined in Alabama is used in the manufacture of aluminum.



How teakettles are spun on a lathe.

Bauxite is obtained by open-pit mining and by underground operations. It is broken into small pieces, washed, screened, and dried. In an ore purification plant the impurities are removed before it is ready for the production of aluminum. Several processes have been developed for this purification, but American aluminum is commonly obtained through the Byers process. In this, the aluminum hydroxide is dissolved out by means of sodium hydroxide. It is re-precipitated as alumi-



A store of petroleum coke which, together with tar and pitch, goes into the manufacture of electrodes for the reduction pots.

num hydrate and calcined to form pure aluminum oxide, or alumina.

About two pounds of the alumina is required for the manufacture of one pound of aluminum. The operation requires, however, 12 kilowatt hours of electricity and ¾ of a pound of carbon. Because of the great amount of electricity used (that required for the production of one pound of aluminum would keep a 40 watt light burning for 12½ days) the next step takes place where electric energy is abundant.

The alumina is transformed into aluminum by the subtraction of the oxygen in electrolytic cells—the process except for refinement is practically that which Hall developed in his woodshed laboratory. The electrolytic cell employed is rectangular and consists of a steel shell lined with refractory material. An inner lining of carbon serves as cathodes in the electrolytic process and cylinders of carbon, suspended in the tank, serve as anodes.

As Hall discovered, cryolite serves as a solvent for alumina, and alumina, when dissolved in the cryolite can be decomposed into aluminum and oxygen by the passage of the electric current—and this without change in the solvent. Cryolite—sodium-aluminum-fuoride—is found commercially only in Greenland but a synthetic cryolite (chemical equivalent of the natural "ice stone") may be used in the process. Theoretically, the cryolite should be everlasting. Actually, small quantities must be added to the bath from time to time.

The cryolite—much like pieces of whitish ice in appearance—is placed in the cell. Current, passing from the separated carbon electrodes (anodes and cathodes) melts the material. The alumina is added. The alumina, thanks to the electric current, is broken into aluminum and oxygen. The oxygen combines with the carbon of the anodes to form gas which escapes. The aluminum, molten, is deposited on the carbon bottom of the cell and every two days it is drawn off. From time to time, the workmen add more alumina—the process being continuous.

The aluminum, as it comes from the electrolytic cell, contains some dross and it frequently carries some of the cryolite. It is remelted and cast in iron molds, the dross and other impurities being skimmed off.

Outstanding among the characteristics of aluminum is its light weight. Its specific gravity is 2.7—about one-third that of the other commercial metals. It is malleable, ductile and may be worked readily and shaped. Although, in nature, aluminum is never found uncombined with other elements, it is little affected by moist air, chemical fumes, sulphur gases and the like. This property is attributed to the formation of a thin film of oxide on its surface, as soon as it is exposed to the air. This effectively protects the metal underneath. Commercially pure aluminum has a tensile strength of about 14,000 pounds per square inch. By rolling or other cold working processes, the strength may be increased about 75 per cent. By alloying with other metals—such as copper, silicon, magnesium, manganese, zinc and nickel—and with the use of heat treatment processes the tensile strength may be increased to as high as 65,000 pounds per square inch—comparable with structural steel.

The ductility and malleability of aluminum lend to it such metal working processes as rolling, forging, extruding, drawing and spinning. There is wide diversity of the forms in which it is marketed. It appears as foil around candy bars, for cooking utensils in the home and in larger kettles for institutions. It appears as wrist watches and trinkets, and in 25-ton dump trucks. It serves in the form of collapsible tubes for tooth paste and in the construction of railroad cars and airplanes. Even before Hall's discovery, a 100-ounce capstone casting was made for the Washington monument. It was the largest aluminum casting in the world in 1884, and a year or two ago, when the monument was cleaned, it was found substantially unaffected by half a century of exposure to the elements. Today, countless structures are dressed with aluminum spandrels and aluminum paint is utilized both in industrial and domestic fields.

And in laboratories, descendants of the woodshed laboratory which gave the aluminum industry its start, research is going toward seeking new ways to use the newest of the great metals.

Flood Control at Rock Springs

By C. E. Swann

OLD-TIME residents of this thriving coal-mining community have become accustomed to watching the ravages caused by flood waters in and around the city of Rock Springs, and to consider these hazards as a necessary evil.

Sporadic attempts were made, prior to 1925, to partially control the destructive action of the flood waters. The Bitter Creek water shed is located in a barren area in which there is little rainfall and, as a consequence, during a large part of the year the bed of Bitter Creek, which is the main discharge channel for the vast area lying easterly and southerly of Rock Springs, is practically dry. The hills and valleys encompassed in this vast area are, in the main, covered only by a rather sparse growth of sage brush or grease wood, and when a cloudburst occurs or a heavy rainfall covers a large area, there is little to retard a rapid runoff of the water which falls on the rocky hillsides or on the alkali clay flats, which resist quick penetration of water.

During the early settlement of Rock Springs, it was customary for some men employed in the mines, and others, to become squatters on land they did not own, and to excavate portions of the creek bank and construct therein wood or rock structures, which were commonly known as dugouts, in which they made their homes. As this condition expanded, the construction of corrals for live stock and other purposes followed, with the result the natural channel of Bitter Creek became much restricted in area, causing the flood conditions to become progressively more serious as the years rolled by.

For years, during the flood periods of Bitter Creek, it was a customary sight to see boats used to rescue people who insisted on remaining too long in their dugouts, or possibly a cloudburst had occurred a short distance from town and the flood waters reached this area before these people realized a flood was in progress.

During 1924, a flood of large proportions occurred (see pictures) which caused many thousand dollars damage to business and other property along the creek, also on higher ground adjacent thereto. It was then decided by the city administration, in cooperation with the management of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that something must be done to relieve the condition. During 1925 a new channel was excavated for Bitter Creek, which would detour the waters of that stream away from the central portion of the city, and carry it through a sparsely populated section to the north. Squatters

Bitter Creek at flood stage, Rock Springs, April 8, 1924.

Bitter Creek at Flood, Rock Springs, April 8, 1924. Obstruction to Channel of Creek at "K" Street.

along Bitter Creek east of the channel change were moved to higher ground.

The 1937 flood showed conclusively that the present facilities for handling flood waters through the city were inadequate against serious property damage which might occur in future floods.

Any proper solution for flood control which would reasonably safeguard property in Rock Springs from floods occurring in Bitter Creek and Kilpatrick Creek would cost more money than the city could possibly raise by assessment.

Through the united efforts of the City Officials, the Union Pacific Railroad Company and The Union Pacific Coal Company, the flood control problem was successfully presented before the United States Rivers and Harbors Board, and was favorably acted upon by the Board for definite study of the problem.

During the past two months, a most complete topographic survey of the area covered by the City of Rock Springs, also a considerable area on all sides of the City, was completed by a field party from the Los Angeles office of the Rivers and Harbors branch of the U. S. Army Engineering Corps. Experts from the Los Angeles office, trained to cope with the various details encountered in flood control structures, have visited Rock Springs from time to time and have collaborated their work with the work being done by the field party, and are now able to design a flood control system which will adequately take care of flood conditions as they arise in the future. It is to be hoped that the Government Engineers find that the economic necessity for constructing a proper flood control system for Rock Springs justifies the expenditure by the Government of the one million or more dollars necessary for the construction of an adequate flood control system.

Illinois Mining Institute Honors Eugene McAuliffe

ON Friday, November 10th last, the Illinois Mining Institute, at the close of its forty-seventh annual session, and after concluding an interesting and informative technical program, presented a Certificate of Honorary Life Membership to Mr. McAuliffe, a similar certificate presented to Mr. Thomas Moses, the recently retired chief executive of the H. J. Frick Coal and Coke Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Company.

The certificates were presented at a banquet conducted in the Hotel Abraham Lincoln, in the city from whence the great emancipator went to Washington as a Civil War president. Some three hundred and fifty coal men attended the banquet, the affair an extremely happy one.

Ye Old Timers

Old Timer John Yedinak and Wife Celebrate Their Golden Wedding Anniversary

"OLD TIMER" John Yedinak and wife on November 11th celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding at their home, 434 M Street. A family dinner was held on Saturday afternoon, at which 27 relatives and friends were seated.

A special mass was held by Father Gnidovec, pastor of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church, in the presence of a large gathering on Sunday morning. Open house Sunday afternoon was a part of the program, and a multitude of friends and acquaintances called to pay their respects and felicitate the "young couple." John remarked he had such a good time he felt like repeating the celebration at Christmas.

They were married in Austria November 18, 1889, and the family consists of five sons and four daughters, with twelve grandchildren.

Our sincere congratulations are tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Yedinak, with the wish they may live to celebrate the event many additional years.

A group photo of the members of the family taken in the home on the occasion, reading left to right; sons, Steve, Paul, Mike, John; and daughters, Mrs. Mike Timko, Mrs. John Larrabaster and Mrs. Joe Elliott; sitting; Mrs. Jay Walker, a daughter, John Yedinak, Sr., and Mrs. John Yedinak.

George A. Yedinak of Los Angeles, Calif., not in the picture, was unable to attend the happy event.

Old Timer John Yedinak and family on the Occasion of his golden wedding anniversary.

Old Timer Dundas Morrison Killed

DUNDAS Morrison, age 52, employed as Tippleman at Winton, was instantly killed on Saturday night, October 28th, about ten miles east of Rock Springs, when the auto in which he was a passenger overturned on the Lincoln Highway, due to loss of control of the car by the driver.

Mr. Morrison was a single man, and his first employment with the Company was in 1902 at Rock Springs. He was a member of the Old Timers' Association, and leaves to mourn his loss two brothers and two sisters. The funeral was held at a local mortuary chapel on November 1st, with interment in Mountain View cemetery.

The deceased was born at LaSalle, Illinois, on January 15, 1887.

Obituary

THOS. Benton Carnahan, age 85, at one time employed by the Company at Spring Valley and Cumberland, died at his home in Salt Lake City on October 22nd, after a lingering illness. Funeral services were held on Tuesday, October 24th. His wife predeceased him several years since. Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. S. Salmon and Mrs. G. S. Pitchford, of this city, and Mrs. R. Chatfield, San Diego, and one son, residing in Texas, to whom is extended deep sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances in their hour of bereavement.

Schools

ACCORDING to a compilation of academic averages just released by the registrar's office of Cornell University, men who earned varsity C's at that institution during 1938 were better students than the average man there—the athletes' average was 74.67, the general average 74.48. These figures, based on the averages of 4,304 students (270 of whom were letter winners) are regarded at Ithaca as proof that participation in inter-collegiate athletics does not prohibit the maintenance of a good academic rating.

Contrary to popular opinion, men who earned letters in football had higher ratings than the average for all C men. Fraternity members who were letter men had better records than the average fraternity man.

Judged by sports, the fencing team had the highest average, followed closely by tennis, and then next in order came basketball, soccer, baseball, football, track, wrestling, golf, crew, cross-country, boxing, skiing, lacrosse, polo and hockey.

Superior schools, at the opening of the fall term, enrolled 528 pupils.

Some 13,000,000 people—ten per cent of our entire population—have some sort of speech defect or voice abnormality. Only recently Dr. Arnold Gessell, Professor of Child Hygiene at Yale University, stated that there are 1,000,000 school children alone so defective in speech that they require treatment, and that only six per cent were receiving such treatment. Speech stutterers, of whom there are approximately 1,000,000 in the United States, constitute the largest single group of speech sufferers.

From the common school land income, Sweetwater County schools were allocated, by the State, $25,189.72, our local district No. 4, with 2,791 pupils, receiving the largest amount, $12,656.08.

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, is strengthening its traditional bond of international relationships with what is believed to be an innovation in University circles—the appointment of a full-time counselor for foreign students. With about 220 foreign students, representing forty-two countries, the institution is maintaining the far-flung geographical distribution which started in 1873. The center of social life of these foreign lads is the Cosmopolitan Club (founded in 1904) whose motto is "Above All Nations is Humanity."

OUR STATE UNIVERSITY

Registration at the University of Wyoming for the fall term develops that 164 towns and cities in the State are represented, while students from 34 states attend classes. Five of the largest cities of our State contribute 819 of the 2,043 pupils recorded, Laramie heading the list with 371, then, in the order shown, Cheyenne 174, Casper 137; Sheridan 75 and 64 from Rock Springs.

Among the outside states from which students have come to the University of Wyoming for education and training, Nebraska leads with 36 students. Colorado sends 29 more and New York is in third place with a representation of 24.

South Dakota, California, and Illinois are represented respectively by 22, 13 and 14 students. From five to eight students each come from Idaho, Montana, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Utah, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Two students are registered from foreign countries, one from Tientsin, China, and one from Ft. Stoltenburg, Philippine Islands.

The names Smith and Johnson tie for popularity on the Cowboy campus; there are 22 of each registered. Brown and Jones are next with 14 Browns and nine Joneses in the directory.

Dr. Livingston Farrand, President emeritus of Cornell University, died November 8th, aged 72. Funeral services were held at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, on November 11th. Over 600 friends attended, governmental, educational, medicinal and business fields being represented.

Poems for December

WE HAVE been a reader of The Dublin Magazine, a quarterly review of literature, science and art, for several years, the editor Seumas O'Sullivan. Much of what the Magazine contains is quite too scholarly for a busy American, but there is also much that is lovely and worth while, so from the October-December, 1939, issue we have selected:

"THE MEETING"

"An Unpublished Poem by Francis Ledwidge."

"She'll meet me with the gate thrown wide,
The sunset red upon her grace,
Loud will her heart be in her side
And white the excitement on her face.
And song and wing shall fill the place,
And murmuring of a new moon's tide.

"Strange shall her story be, and long,
And old her love as the blue sea.
In her white presence growing strong
Of all my cares I shall be free.
And with her through the years to be
Live where wing-shadows shake with song."

"MEMORY OF MY FATHER"

"By Patrick Kavanagh"

"Every old man I see reminds me of my father
When he had fallen in love with Death
Ten years ago in Monaghan.

"That man I saw in Gardiner Street
Stumble on the kerb was one;
He stared at me half-eyed—
I might have been his son.

"And I remember the musician
Faltering over his fiddle
In Bayswater, London—
He too set me the riddle.

"Every old man I see
In October-coloured weather
Seems to say to me:
I was once your father."

"AN EVENING IN CARMARTHENSHIRE"

"By S. M. Tusting"

"Here once were conquerors;
Here, where the hillsheep munch,
And the border river, churning
Beneath each alder bunch,
Deeper scoops its shadow,
And sleeker, like an eye
That looks, and bides perceiving
From Ystradffin to the sky.
. . . Tunicked and high-nostrilled,
Sandalled and helmeted—
They tramped the orchid meadows,
They broke the Hills of Lead,
Plundered, revelled, marvelled—
And—was my brain aflood
With atavistic sorrows
Where trout and sewin scud,
Or torrent-sculptured truly,
Grass-plumed, ore-tinctured, reared
A First Centurion's likeness,
With rowan for his beard?
There was the heavy eyelid,
The rolling lip of Rome,
The muscled throat, descending
To mountain Towy's foam—
Not Tiber's; and most darkly
His brow of swallows' caves
Drawn on the cliff considered
The peat-stained Cymric waves,
As if he harked the working
Of dolly-pot and spade
While the great shafts were driven
Down Pumpsaint's golden grade—
Or the angry songs of the slave-gang
Washing the gold;—again,—
His Silure's girdle clanking
Through the thin un-Roman rain.

"And was his countenance—
—That elemental van
Of striding wraiths, upon
A scale Egyptian—
But sunrays round a boulder,
Mirage, at the day's close?

"Sooner, I would suppose
Some mighty spirit lost there
Took quartz for flesh; and grows."

QUITE ENOUGH

"I've called to see why your daughter Emily hasn't attended school lately," said the school attendance officer.

"'Cause I think she's learnt enough," retorted Emily's mother.

"Why, she's only passed through two classes yet."

"Well, ain't that enough?" asked the woman. "When I was young, if a gel understood the elements of distraction, provision, an' replenishin' an' the common denominator, an' knew all the rivers and their obituaries, the currents and dormitories, the provinces and the umpires, she was reckoned to have eddication enough to see her through."

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

BROILED MACKEREL

Is the silvery mackerel your favorite fish? Then broil a whole split mackerel or fillets. Melt two tablespoons butter, add salt and one teaspoon finely chopped mint. Pour over broiled fish. Leave in oven one minute with the door open. Serve at once.

FRUIT-NUT ROLL

2 cups rolled graham crackers
½ cup crushed pineapple
½ cup broken nuts
1 cup chopped dates
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup diced marshmallows
½ cup cream

Mix ingredients and shape into a roll. Wrap in waxed paper and chill for four hours or longer. Cut into slices and top with whipped cream. The mixture may also be pressed into a loaf pan and unmolded and covered with whipped cream or sherbet.

SAUSAGE STUFFING FOR CHICKEN

Cook onion until tender in butter. Add sausage meat and brown slightly. Pour onto bread crumbs, then toss lightly together with seasonings (no further liquid is necessary). Pack lightly in chicken. Truss chicken, rub with salt and brush with melted butter. Roast uncovered in a moderate oven. 1 chicken serves 6, but for formal dinner allow 2 chickens for 8 persons.

Time: 20 to 25 minutes per lb. Temperature 350° F.

4 tablespoons onion, chopped fine
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
½ lb. sausage meat
3 cups bread cubes, firmly packed
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 tablespoon minced parsley
½ 10-oz. can water chestnuts, chopped fine
5 lb. roasting chicken

GRAPEFRUIT AVOCADO APPETIZER

Peel grapefruit removing all outer skin and membrane. Cut in slices about 1/3 inch thick. Rub avocado through medium sieve. Add lemon juice, salt and prepared mustard; beat until creamy. Arrange grapefruit slices on serving plates. Spread with the avocado mixture. Garnish with strips of pimiento and watercress. Serves 8.

3 large grapefruit
1 large ripe avocado (about 1 cup sieved)
1 2/3 tablespoons lemon juice
¾ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons prepared mustard
1 pimiento
Watercress

Tasty Ways to Prepare That Left-Over Turkey

AFTER the Christmas feast is over one is apt to be confronted by the problem of utilizing leftovers in the most delectable ways. While cold turkey or other bird, is good cold, it's more novel to employ one or more of the following methods of using up this savory bird—if there is not enough leftover turkey to make up the particular dish you wish, make it go farther by adding a little cold roast pork. But take care you use only one-third pork to two thirds turkey or else you might just as well call it a "pork" dish.

When there are only a few scraps of turkey to use, one of the tastiest ways to utilize them, is to cut the meat into small cubes. Mix with mayonnaise to which has been added a little whipped cream and a flavoring of minced celery or, if liked, onion. Place mixture in a salad bowl, lined with finely shredded cabbage heart, or other salad green, topped with small spoonfuls of unsweetened whipped cream to which a teaspoonful of very finely chopped parsley and a dash of red pepper have been added.

Or, the cubes of turkey may be heated in a well seasoned rather thick white sauce, to which canned peas, to taste, have been added. Serve on pieces of buttered toast, really hot.

Turkey patties are very good indeed and used in this way the meat scraps go a long way. Make a little good short pastry and line some patty tins with it, keeping out enough paste to cover with. Fill tins with chopped turkey mixed with good white sauce, seasoned with salt and pepper and a little minced onion. Cover with pastry and brush over with a little melted butter. Cook in hot oven until a nice rich brown. Garnish with small sprigs of parsley and eat either hot or cold.

Turkey and Egg Scallop is another general favorite. For this:—Well butter an oven dish, not too shallow. Stir your chopped turkey into some good white sauce and put a layer of the mixture, well seasoned, in the bottom of your dish. Cover with a layer of sliced hard-boiled egg. Repeat

layers until dish is full. Cover with fine stale bread-crumbs. Dab over with small lumps of butter and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

GOOD COMBINATIONS

Turkey and rice.—For this delicious dish melt two tablespoons of butter in a saucepan. Add one small minced onion, and cook for a few moments without browning. Then stir in three cups of heated stock. Bring to boiling point and season well with salt and pepper. Sprinkle in one-half cup of rice, washed and drained; stirring quickly while adding. Cover, and simmer for about half an hour or until rice is tender, shaking pan from time to time to prevent the rice from sticking. Stir in one heaped cup of chopped, (not too fine), turkey meat and one-half cup canned peas. Season to taste. Make very hot and serve on a hot dish. Sprinkle thickly with grated cheese.

Casserole of Turkey is one of the most delicious dishes I know of. For this cut up any left over turkey joints and meaty parts of the carcass into neat pieces. Add one-third quantity of cold roast pork and a few slices of bacon without any rind, cut into squares. Roll all meat in flour and place, with two small onions peeled and sliced, in a casserole and brown in a quick oven for a few minutes. Cover meat with boiling water, or stock, and add salt and pepper. Return to oven, cover tightly and cook gently for one and a half hours. Serve in dish in which it was cooked.

Turkey and Pork Loaf.—For this mince one heaping cup of turkey meat. Wipe three pounds of lean pork and remove all skin and bone before running through mincer. Mix pork and turkey together and add one half teaspoon of onion juice, two tablespoons water, or stock, and add salt or pepper to taste. Pack in a buttered oven bowl. Brush over with the beaten white of an egg and bake very slowly for about three hours, basting occasionally with melted pork fat and pricking frequently with large pronged fork. Remove from oven and when thoroughly cold, turn out and serve, thinly sliced with a green, or potato salad.

Turkey and Peas.—Melt two tablespoons butter in pan. Add two tablespoons flour and mix well. Add one cup turkey broth, one-fourth cup tomato ketchup and cook until boiling, stirring constantly. Season with salt and pepper. Place pieces of turkey and canned peas in alternate layers in a baking dish and pour hot sauce over them. Sprinkle with fine bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake in moderate oven until brown.

FOR A LIGHT LUNCH

Turkey Croquettes.—Melt two tablespoons of fat in frying pan. Add one tablespoon minced onion and cook for five minutes. Mix well, with one cup minced turkey, six tablespoons well mashed potatoes, three tablespoons gravy, or stock, one tablespoon chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste, and one tablespoon melted butter. Shape into croquettes—dip in egg, beaten with one tablespoon water. Roll in fine bread crumbs, and leave for an hour or two. Heat fat in deep pan until a piece of bread will brown in forty seconds. Place two or three croquettes in frying basket at a time. Lower slowly into hot fat until golden brown. Remove and drain on soft kitchen paper. Garnish with parsley and serve with tomato sauce.

Deftly Carving the Bird

PERHAPS the ignorance displayed in carving a turkey correctly and economically is because, like Christmas, it only makes its appearance once a year, writes a cookery expert in a London paper. To see the way some harassed people tackle a bird on the dinner table suggests that they have some serious grudge against it. I am not certain, but think that the ragged-looking meat served up to me rather looks as though the carver had a grudge against the diners as well. There is certainly an art in carving a turkey, but if the following simple directions are followed carefully there should be far less spoilt birds and appetites this year.

Let us commence with the breast. The carver should note that thin, broad slices should be cut from this portion, and, apart from the fact of the thinness of the meat, there is nothing specially to regard in the breast. Where most carvers come to grief is in removing the wings and legs. All that is necessary in taking off a wing, however, is to press the wing away from the body of the bird with a knife until the ball and socket joint is disclosed. All that remains then is to sever it with a knife. The leg is a little more difficult. When cutting through, feel the way with the knife until the joint is reached. Then give a twist, slight but sharp, and the leg will be quite easy to detach.

Once the leg is off it may be again severed where the joint is, but in this, as in the operations described above, care must be taken to obtain a good hold on the part concerned with the fork. Otherwise there is a good chance of the turkey sliding ungracefully on to the tablecloth.

Stuffing, is, of course, removed with a spoon, and care should be taken to avoid the clumsy manner in which some carvers "locate" its position in the carcass and dig it out. The position of the stuffing is best ascertained by means of a cut across that portion of the breast known as the "apron," which operation also makes it easy of removal.

No doubt many people will decide to have a goose or a chicken for their Christmas dinner. In that case, most of what has been already explained will stand, with the exception that the breast meat of these two birds should be cut in small, thick slices, and not thin ones as in the case of turkey.

By all means avoid "sawing" at it with the knife. Remember that you can cut away as hard as you like, but you cannot cut through bone, and that it is not force that carves a turkey, but knack.

One might almost give as a carving rule—for table birds, at any rate— "find the joints." Then, to use a common expression, you will be "well away."

Activities of Women

EVERY woman in Germany under 25 is to become a farmerette to help solve Germany's acute labor shortage. One year's labor service is compulsory now for all who intend to pursue occupations or professions. The proposed law would effect those who remain at home unoccupied until marriage.

Among all the women legislators in the world, the laurels for making the most strenuous election campaign go to adventurous 71-year-old Mrs. Martha Louise Black, who represents Canada's northernmost constituency, the 200,000-square-mile Yukon territory, in the House of Commons.

Scattered throughout this vast hinterland there are only 1,805 voters, yet Mrs. Black personally knows 1,500. In her last election campaign she traveled thousands of miles by canoes, small motorboat, a river steamer and two-horse teams and visited nearly all of them.

When other means of transportation were impractical she walked to solicit votes, making a three-mile trek through the forest to visit three trappers. When the ballots were counted she had a majority of 135.

For the first time in English history a queen mother saw her son crowned when Queen Mary attended the Coronation of King George VI.

Miss Nellie Doyle, Marion, Ind., invalid, makes a living operating a physicians' telephone exchange from her wheel chair and bed. The doctors of her community keep her informed of their whereabouts and their patients may call her at any hour.

Mrs. Priscene Elizabeth Zimmerman, an 83-year-old great-great grandmother of Delaware, Ohio, earns her own living today as she has for the last sixty-four years—weaving rugs and cushion tops. She insists that as long as she is able to weave she will not be dependent upon anyone.

Our first woman representative for congress, Miss Jeanette Rankin, who was opposed to war and had the courage to vote against America entering the World War, is now a legislative director of the national council for the Prevention of War. Miss Rankin comes from the Rocky Mountain district.

Queen Marie of Yugoslavia is a great admirer of beautifully bound books.

Household Hints

SPIRITS of niter or spirts of camphor will help clear away that nasty fever blister.

An amusing face pasted on the bottle of bitter medicine will help the youngster forget the nasty dose. Just a little psychology.

A paste made of equal parts of flour and salts, moistened with vinegar, will clean brass objects around the house. Apply with flannel cloth and follow with a good soap and water bath.

Before frying raw potatoes dust a little flour on them. They will fry better and the taste will be improved.

If the chicken is rubbed outside and in with a cut lemon before it is filled and cooked, it will be white, juicy and tender.

Add a pinch of baking powder to the pumpkin when baking pies. It will make the pumpkin custard very much lighter and tastier.

LEXINGTON CREAM FLOUR

For years Lexington flour has been milled up to a standard and not down to a price. The wheat is scientifically balanced by careful blending to give more and better loaves per sack. This perfect blend in Lexington flour takes less yeast, sugar, shortening and other ingredients than an ordinary flour and even though it costs more it is cheaper to use. Check it out yourself. Don't be penny wise and pound foolish. Use Lexington flour for never failing results.

WESTERN AUTO TRANSIT COMPANY
HUDSON REO TRUCK
Established 1910
Sales and Service
Sieberling Tires
PHONE 109 ROCK SPRINGS

Our Young Women

Winter Styles

THE winter styles have been launched, and what an eyeful your scribe received. The fabrics are simply elegant—magnificent—rich in color and texture for the evening, and soft, smooth and pliable for daytime. As you learned from this page recently, wasp waists, round hips, and high bosoms are to be in order for the evening; some couturiers display corsets for daytime service, too. The tight skirt draped toward the feet has been advocated by many; others display low-draped skirts with tight over-the-hip silk jackets.

A few high shoes were shown, but dealers have issued their pronunciamento against them, and do not look for early popularity. Vamps of the new models will mount high on the instep. On pumps of the fancy type, the effect of height is provided by open strapping of patent leather. This is combined with a kid shoe in a contrasting color, or with a tiny ruffle that edges the rim of the vamp. Another smart model seen was of patent leather with a piping of white kid up the center front of the vamp—the pleating on one side of patent leather, on the other it combines patent leather with white kid.

Dinner and evening modes glitter with sequin trimming and spangled and gold net are considered very smart for formal wear. A well-to-do Paris girl, marrying recently, chose white net over satin for her wedding gown, with her bridesmaids wearing frocks of gold, blue and apricot colored net.

Another idea borrowed from the war which the French milliners are using is the visor-shaped cap. Some of the cleverest of these have flaps that pull down over the ears for sports wear. Even some of the smartest turbans feature a little bill of satin or silk, and these in the popular "air force" blue are modish.

Saddlebag pockets on some coats are so large that a woman can store away a small case of cosmetics and a "nightie" if she needs to do so. Some of the woolen suits have huge trench pockets, which change the whole silhouet.

PATRIOTIC IN U. S. ALSO

On this side of the water we find all kinds of patriotic ideas in dress featured and clever belts for the Christmas trade made of red, white and blue leather. Some of these are wide and lace up the front gypsy fashion with a red cord fringed at each end. Others feature trimmings of tiny embossed flags and the wearer's name. Some handsome pins and clips of real jewels show patriotic designs in rubies, diamonds and sapphires.

Speaking of jackets, the little fur boleros are worn for both day and evening and broadtail is popular for these. Long wraps of this in white are gorgeous and make a choice substitute for ermine when one can't afford it.

BOLEROS WITH TROUSERS

For the gals who like to wear the trousers there are all kinds of smartly tailored styles and these are seen everywhere in Paris. They come in sturdy corduroy, velveteens and plain woolens, which are often topped by plaid boleros or vestees of bright plaid woolen. These can be fleece lined for cold weather.

"What cranberry sauce is to turkey mellowness is to coffee. There is only one Mellow'd Coffee--only one:

S & W
Mellow'd Coffee

S & W Coffee is stocked at U. P. Coal Co. Stores

Girl Scouts at Newfork Lake

Group of Girl Scouts and attendants from Winton on edge of Newfork Lake in July last.

Front row of five girls, from left: Pearl Besso, Ellen McTee, Helen Milonas, Jane Wilson, Ernestine Besso.

Back row, from left: Betty Gibbs, Mrs. Wilson, Laverne Clark, Violet Herd, Gwen McTee, Mary Besso, Donna Rogers, Lavone Kaul, Mrs. Tom Dodds, Mrs. E. Besso, Joyce Wilkes, Cathrine Kobler.

Indoor Girl

NO OUTDOOR girl is Mrs. Harvey Seeley Mudd, 48, wife of a Los Angeles mining engineer. Tall, dark, slender, until five years ago Mrs. Mudd was a typical society matron, noted for her large and lavish parties, her charitable activities, her

Best Wishes to

The Union Pacific Coal Co. and its employees

from

The Cudahy Packing Co.

North Salt Lake City, Utah

★

Makers of

Puritan

Tender Hams - Bacon - Lard
Beef - Lamb

After all "THE TASTE TELLS"

"NO HOT, STUFFY KITCHEN NOW!"

A FRIGIDAIRE ELECTRIC RANGE

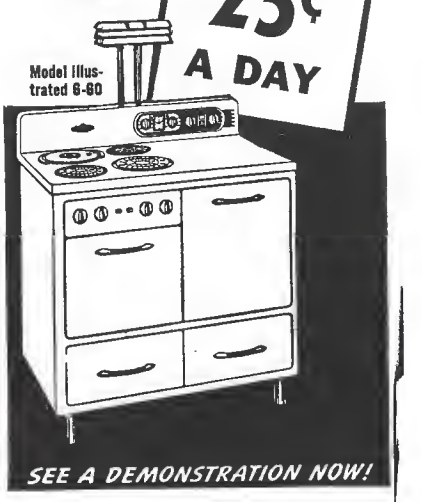
is the Cool Way to more delicious meals

● Never heats the kitchen. The cleanest, coolest way to cook. Gives you many other advantages and features you've always wanted. See this big range value now. Combines Low Cost ... High Speed ... Sure Results.

Choose from 6 Beautiful Frigidaire Electric Ranges

Models as low as **25¢ A DAY**

Model illustrated 6-60



SEE A DEMONSTRATION NOW!

ancient Roman jewelry (dug up in Cyprus). But five years ago Mrs. Herbert Hoover (who has become as well-known an ad for the Girl Scouts as Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt is for the airlines) suggested that the Girl Scouts be revitalized by people with fresh viewpoints, named Mrs. Mudd as a natural revitalizer.

Last week, after doubling the Los Angeles enrollment, efficient Mrs. Mudd was named at the national convention in Philadelphia as president of the Girl Scouts. Her program: new emphasis on the home as the smallest unit of democracy; training of Girl Scouts as home-makers rather than campfire-tenders. She re-emphasized the less glamorous, more practical side of Girl Scouting: not knot-tying but helping Mama with the dishes. On this program the rank and file were not consulted.

—Time Magazine.

Boy Scout Activities

Annual Pilgrimage to Grave of Theodore Roosevelt

SIX thousand Boy Scouts from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts, led by Daniel Carter Beard, their 89-year-old National Scout Commissioner, made their annual pilgrimage on Oct. 21st to the grave of President Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. Ideal weather conditions prevailed for this assemblage of Boy Scouts and Scout leaders, an event which has been increasing in size since the first pilgrimage was held nineteen years ago.

Lawrence W. Lord, eagle Scout of Troop 156, Port Washington, L. I., called the Scouts to order in front of the Oyster Bay High School for the parade to Young's Memorial Cemetery, one mile away. Scout leaders in Indian and buckskin regalia with delegations from the Explorers Club, Campfire Club, the Buckskin Men and the Range Riders of the West made a colorful picture at the head of the procession.

When the marchers reached the cemetery entrance Mr. Beard and his party, including Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late President and vice president of the National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, halted and reviewed the Scouts as they filed up the hill to the enclosed grave. Each Scout contingent halted briefly at the grave and came to a salute as one of their members placed a wreath on the gate. Mr. Beard then placed a wreath upon the grave.

After the ceremony the Scouts took positions in the natural amphitheatre on the grounds where Mr. Beard greeted them. A few special ceremonies were conducted by various contingents and the pilgrimage came to a close with the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" led by Scout Albert P. Ellaton of Passaic, N. J.

Best Wishes
FOR A
Happy Holiday Season

Sweetwater Oil Company
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF
Quaker State Motor Oils and Greases
AND
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana Products
Phone 13 . . . Rock Springs, Wyo.

RIVERSIDE

needle - craftsmen
wish you and yours
a Very Merry
Christmas
and a Happy
New Year!

TAILORING CO.
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Over **10,000** *Items*

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Printing Papers
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immediate service

CARPENTER PAPER CO.
Pocatello Salt Lake City Ogden

★ ★ ★

SINCLAIR H-C GASOLINE

SO GOOD IT'S USED
IN 1,500,000 CARS

Membership Increase

The Boy Scouts of America made a 10 per cent gain in membership in the year ending last Sept. 30, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, has reported to the organization's national executive board, according to an announcement. On Sept. 30, Dr. West reported, there were 1,340,950 cubs, scouts, senior scouts and adult leaders enrolled against 1,219,322 on Sept. 30, 1938.

The movement's various units now total 43,368 compared with 39,568 a year ago, he added.

"Undoubtedly a contributing factor to the intensity of devotion and activity of men of the type who believe in scouting," Dr. West told the board, "is the deep concern which so many people have because of world conditions and the necessity of making sure that the training of youth is not neglected."

Court of Honor

AT THE Congregational Church, October 27th, was held a Boy Scout Court of Honor at which Commissioner Edwin James presented merit badges and advancement medals as outlined below:

L. D. S. TROOP 99

Ernest Bluhm, merit badges for pathfinding, pioneering, life saving, cooking, camping, bird study, weather, zoology and astronomy.

Ervin Bluhm, carpentry, woodworking, mechanical drawing, metal work, all merit badges; and the Star Scout badge.

Darwin Christofferson, physical development merit badge.

Jack Christofferson, bookbinding and wood carving merit badges.

Max Field, second class badge.

John Forman, second class badge.

Fred Landeen, star Scout badge and scholarship merit badge.

Robert Landeen, bookbinding merit badge.

Joe Sims, carpentry and metal work merit badges.

CONGREGATIONAL TROOP 86

Pete Rosendale, first class badge and merit badges for leather craft, photography, firemanship and handicraft.

Earl Assmussen, bookbinding and firemanship merit badges.

Bob Meyers, handicraft merit badge.

METHODIST TROOP 96

James Byman, handicraft and woodworking merit badges.

Kieth Bean, tenderfoot badge.

Bobby Drollett, tenderfoot badge.

RELIANCE TROOP 97

Gordon Hughes, Thomas Graham, Bobby Stewart, Sidney Meeks, Carlyle McPhie and Henry Wilcox all received a merit badge for pathfinding.

Awards were made during a program which included an opening and closing flag ceremony by members of troop 86, community singing led by the Rev. Keenan Sheldon, and a report on the Bridger Primitive hike by Bill Gibbs.

Macaroni--
rich in food value!

American Beauty Macaroni is made from 100% durum wheat of special quality. It contains more gluten (muscle building material) than any of the bread wheats. Greater food value than meat or milk—and far cheaper!

★

Recommended and Featured by all Union Pacific Coal Co. Stores

★

Always SAY
American Beauty
MACARONI PRODUCTS
and get the Best!

SNOW-FLAKE and GOLD COIN

are the PERFECT family flours

Every Sack Guaranteed by

The Model Flour Mills
Greeley, Colorado

Our Little Folks

Your Guess

YOU may take away my first letter, then my second letter and my third, until you've taken all my letters, and you will leave me unchanged. What am I?—A letter carrier.

Mrs. Harper has six sons, and each son has a sister. How many children has Mrs. Harper?—Seven.

How can you tell the score of a ball game before it starts?—It's always nothing to nothing before the game starts.

Why is a dog longer in the morning than in the evening?—Because he is let out in the morning and taken in in the evening.

Which is the left side of a plum pudding?—The side that is not eaten.

How can anyone learn to play the piano in no time?—By omitting the rhythm.

Which character in the Bible has the largest following?—Ananias

Teacher of country school: "Now give me a sentence containing the word 'Deficiency'."

Pupil, just from vacation. "The next time you go fishin' pick up de fish 'n' see 'em wiggle."

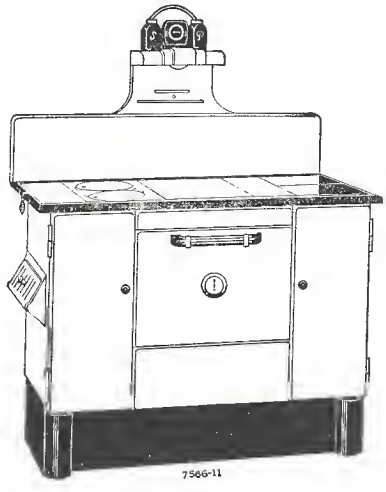
PROVING AN UNTRUTH

Pick out some "smart" fellow and ask him what half of twelve is. He will answer "six", of course. Then proceed to tell him that you can prove that seven is half of twelve. If you are called upon to "show" him, place the Roman figures, XII, on a piece of paper, and then erase the lower *half*. There will remain the upper half VII, seven, the half of XII, twelve. And see him sneer.

Turkey conundrums for Christmas dinner appetizers will keep impatient guests amused when time lags and appetites increase. If preferred, a single question can be printed on a small place-card adorned with a turkey sticker and used as "ice-breakers" at a family party with up to a dozen at the table.

1. What part of a turkey is used in music? Feet. 2. What does the dress maker do to turkey? Bastes it. 3. Why has the turkey five reasons for being sad? He gets it in the neck, he gets a roasting, he is much cut up, we all pick on him, and

QUICK MEAL Coal Ranges



are Better Looking
and More Efficient
Than Ever Before

Buy Now . . . and Save

AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY
Quick Meal Stove Company Division
ST. LOUIS, MO.

after all this he is in the soup! 4. When is a turkey like a small boy who has eaten too much? When he is stuffed. 5. What turkey feathers find a place on a lady's dresser? Pin-feathers. 6. What part of a turkey is also part of a sentence? Claws (clause). 7. What part of a turkey is oriental? The first part, Turk. 8. What part of a turkey is used on a field of battle? The Drumsticks. 9. What part of a turkey can open the front door? The key. 10. What part of a turkey assists milady in making her toilette? Comb. 11. What part of a turkey is a story? Tail (tale). 12. When a turkey is roasting in what country is he? In Greece (grease).

Tommy ran into the house crying lustily. He had been stung by a wasp. While Mother was applying iodine, he inquired who made the nasty wasps. Mother told him God made them to punish little boys when they were naughty. Tommy smiled through his tears. I guess He didn't know we had iodine, did He?"

AMBIDEXTROUS

"How did you learn to use both hands equally well Pat?"

"Shure now and me faether, he always said to me: 'Pat, learn to cut your fingernails with yure left hand, fer some day ye might be afther losing yer right hand'."

Colorado Pascal Celery & Produce Company
Denver, Colo.
extends its compliments

Shippers of the World's Finest Pascal Celery
and
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables the year round

You help YOUR FELLOW UNION WORKERS
WHEN YOU BUY
MOUNTAIN BRAND PRODUCTS
★
produced BY THE UNIONIZED AMERICAN PACKING & PROVISION COMPANY
OGDEN, UTAH

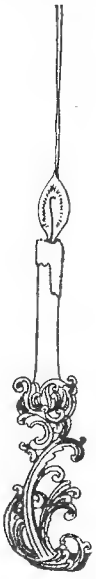
RIVIERA FRUIT SALAD

8 grapefruit sections, free from membrane
1 red-skinned apple — Lemon juice
Romaine or salad greens — Watercress
Best Foods *Real* Mayonnaise

Quarter grapefruit lengthwise, remove fruit from shell and separate into sections, free from membrane. Cut apple into ½ to ¾ inch thick sections lengthwise and cover with lemon juice to prevent discoloring. Arrange on salad greens in quartered grapefruit shells, alternating apple and grapefruit sections. Garnish with watercress. Serve with *Real* Mayonnaise.

CONTINUED

Best Wishes



From ***Butler Brothers***
Chicago, Ill.

Merry Christmas

The
Pacific Fruit
and Produce Co. of
Rock Springs wishes all the
executives and employees of The
Union Pacific Coal Co. a
Merry Xmas and a
Happy New
Year

For the best to eat in canned foods, ask for . . STANDBY

For the best to drink . . . . PABST BLUE RIBBON BEER

News About All of Us

Reliance

Mr. John Daniels, of Washington, D. C., visited recently with his aunt, Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Martin and daughter, of Rock Springs, visited here recently.

Miss Mary Croney, of Kemmerer, Wyoming, visited recently at the J. Nalivka home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Stockich are the parents of a baby son born at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Jane Roberts, Mrs. Thomas Hall, Mrs. Frank Zelenka and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich visited in Hanna, Wyoming, at the Jack Lee home, and also witnessed the football game between Reliance and Hanna high schools.

Mr. and Mrs. George Korfanta, of Rock Springs, visited at the John Easton home during the month.

The young man pictured here is Walter Charles Johnson, seven-year-old son of "Old Timer" Walt Johnson, Manager, Company Store at Reliance. Needless to say, the lad is a grandson of Hoistman Axel Johnson, of Rock Springs.

Jack Hensley has been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Fresques are visiting in New Mexico.

Miss Lois Baxter, of Ogden, Utah, visited recently with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Baxter.

Rock Springs

Mrs. H. J. Harrington is visiting relatives in Los Angeles, California.

Ernest Roughley has been confined to his home for two weeks with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kudar and children, of Jackson, visited here with Mr. Kudar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kudar, Sr.

Mrs. James Whalen was hostess to the Altar Society of the South Side Catholic Church at her home on Pilot Butte Avenue.

C. E. Moffitt and daughter, Irene, are visiting with relatives in Oregon and California.

Edward McGraw is confined to his home with illness.

Thomas Jones has returned from Cheyenne where he transacted business for the U. M. W. of A.

Mrs. George Parr and children visited with relatives in Kemmerer.

Mrs. Primo Gatti and her mother, Mrs. William Griffiths, are visiting with relatives in Southern California.

THE . . .
GEO. A. LOWE CO.
wish you a
Jolly Christmas Season
and a
Happy Prosperous New Year

We are glad to bring to you through the Union Pacific Stores, toys of the highest quality and latest designs which will bring everlasting joy to young and old.

MAKE THIS A HAPPY CHRISTMAS WITH GOOD TOYS

KELLOGG LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials and Paints
General Contractors
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Finest Quality

Dairy Products

BANQUET

Butter • Eggs • Cheese

Celebrating Ten Straight Years of

PHILCO

LEADERSHIP!!

Again for 1940
First in Sales
First in Value
First in Beauty
FIRST in Performance

PHILCO'S 1940 Models now on display at

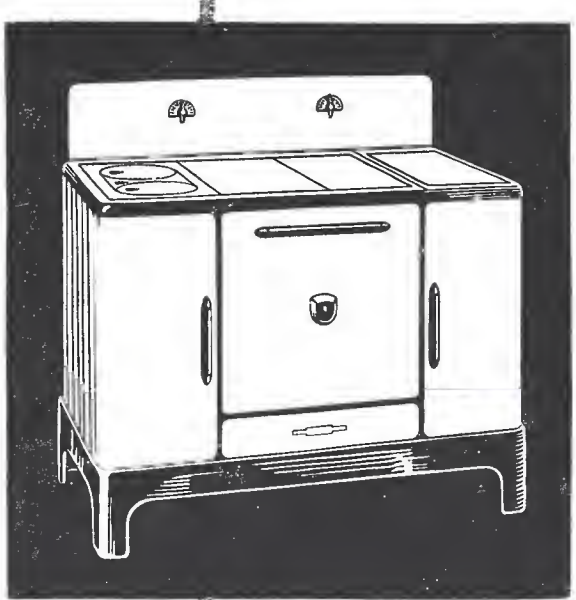
Union Pacific Coal Co. Stores

1940 Philcos $11.95 to $425.

Model 180XF—$79.95

STREVELL-PATERSON HARDWARE CO.
Inter-Mountain Wholesale Distributors
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

MAJESTIC



Coal and Wood

RANGES

● Ranges that combine style and traditional Majestic performance at a low cost. Built for lighter firing, with thick walls of rockwool insulation on all sides and bottom, this new Majestic requires less coal or wood, yet heats faster, much faster than the average range. See it at better dealers everywhere or write Majestic Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mike Popp is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Thomas Butler, Jr., of Ogden, Utah, is visiting here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sulenta.

Mike Matozovich, George Copyak and John Bozner have returned from a successful big-game hunt in the Jackson Hole country.

John Freeman and family visited with relatives in Lander on Armistice Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bergquist have gone to Pasadena, California, where they expect to spend the winter.

Ivan Butkovich has been confined to his home with illness for three weeks.

The Misses Anna and Helen Miller visited in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Armistice Day.

Mrs. John Retford entertained the North Side Guild of the Episcopal Church at her home on Retford Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hoye have returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Clarence Johnson, Jr., underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts and children spent Armistice Day visiting relatives in Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited with relatives in Superior.

William Simpkins is on a big-game hunt in the country north of Pinedale.

E. J. Reber has returned from a short visit with friends in Denver, Colorado.

Jack Forbes was a business visitor in Hanna.

Charles Hopp is visiting with relatives in Sumas, Washington.

Superior

Miss Violet Galassi, of Green River, spent a recent week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Galassi.

Mr. and Mrs. Dee Zimmerman and daughter, Winifred, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hughes, of Winton.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gornik and Mrs. Anton Gornik were recent Salt Lake City visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith and daughter, Betty Jo, of Rawlins, visited at the home of Mrs. Alice Hudson.

Mrs. Martha Harris has returned home from Ogden, Utah, where she was called by the death of her father.

Mrs. Clement Moore and daughter, of Louisville, Colorado, have been visiting with Mrs. L. R. Moore, Mrs. Mary McLeod, and other relatives.

Alfred Niederaufner has enrolled in a business college in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Hyrum Blacker, of Laramie, has arrived in Superior, and plans to make her home here.

Mrs. Harry MaGee entertained at Sunday breakfast. Guests were Mrs. L. R. Moore and Miss Addie Coffman.

Mrs. Wm. Ahlstrom and sons, Billy and Bud, and daughter, Marie, of Sheridan, Wyoming, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ahlstrom.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wales, Sr., and son, Richard, spent the week-end in Hanna visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Eyre, of Calpet, have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Robinson are the parents of twins, a boy and a girl, born at the Hospital Sunday, November 5th.

Winton

Mrs. Gerald Neal and Mrs. R. T. Wilson entertained at a Hallowe'en party at the Community Club House on October 30th. Prizes were awarded for the best costumes and winners at cards.

Mrs. Albert Hornsby and family have moved to Superior, Wyoming. The house vacated by the Hornsby

"One should feel as one raises the cup the same expectations that precede the raising of the curtain at a play, or the cutting of the first page of a book".

To open your first can of Ben-Hur Coffee is an
. . . ADVENTURE!

To taste the far-richer Ben-Hur flavor is a
. . . DISCOVERY

To drink a steaming cup is to create a new understanding of
. . . DELICIOUSNESS!

. . . by which you will hereafter judge coffee!

family is now occupied by the Emil Zigich family.

Mrs. James Kitching and little daughter, Peggy, spent some time in Omaha, Nebraska, where Peggy received medical attention.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Shaw, of Fontenelle, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mack Sbaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lucas, of Hanna, Wyoming, spent a week-end visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lowe.

Mrs. Alex Davidson entertained the Social Club of the Canadian Legion at the Community Club House. Chinese Checkers and Five Hundred were tbe diversions of the evening, following which a tasty luncheon was served.

Mrs. Charles Barbeto and sons spent some time in Kemmerer, Wyoming, at the home of her parents. Her father, who was quite ill at the time, is recovering at this writing.

Mrs. Karl Phillips underwent an operation at the hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Urban Toucher entertained at a children's masquerade party in honor of her little son's birthday. Prizes were awarded for the best costumes, games were played, and a nice lunch was served; Sonny received many gifts.

Mrs. Alert Edlund entertained her five Hundred Club at her residence. Prizes went to Mrs. Art Jeanselmi, Mrs. Ben Dona, and Mrs. Archie Auld, Jr. Following the cards, a delicious luncheon was served by the hostess.

Mr. Frank Franck and Bert Tait were successful Elk hunters during the month.

Hanna

Mrs. Kate Richards (nee Kate Cole, formerly of Hanna) and small daughter, Loretta, of Pasadena, California, spent several weeks here visiting friends. They were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Owens.

Miss Evelyn Lawes, of Canada, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mangan.

The Pythian Sisters gave their annual dance on October 28th at Love's Hall. A large crowd enjoyed the evening.

Mooseheart Day was celebrated at the Finn Hall on October 28th by the Moose Lodge with a six-o'clock dinner followed by a children's program and dancing.

The Altar and Rosary Society of the Catholic Church held its annual Amateur Hour at the theatre on October 21st.

The Relief Society surprised Mrs. Ed. Attryde by a miscellaneous shower for her little granddaughter, Sanda Charline Attryde.

Mrs. Carlyle Pomeroy and daughter, Carolyn, visited with relatives in Greeley, Colorado, recently.

Mrs. Straley, of Kemmerer, Wyoming, is visiting here with her sister, Mrs. O. C. Buehler.

Miss Agnes Adolphson and Miss Alyce Halstead, former Hanna teachers, now of Cheyenne, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Mary Ford recently.

Dean Montezambert, of Laramie, held mission services in St. Marks Episcopal Church for a week.

Miss Edna Choquette and Gilbert Mellor, both of Hanna, were married at the Cathedral in Laramie on October 21st.

Miss Violet Rookla entertained the Treble Clef Club at her home. Mrs. Meredith presented her pupils in a musical program.

Among those who attended the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Rock Springs Masonic Lodge at Rock Springs were Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Love, Rev. Kellam, W. A. Raite, and Dan Clegg.

Miss Nell Parr, of Rock Springs, is visiting here with her cousin, Constance Finch.

A card party given by the Eagles' Auxiliary at the Community Hall recently was very well attended.

The American Legion Annual Armistice Dance was given on November 11th at tbe Finn Hall. A good time was enjoyed by a large attendance.

Mrs. Wayne Klemola entertained at tea a number of her friends. Her guests were Misses Katherine While, Georgie Norris, Ruth Milliken, and Mrs. A. Thornton.

GOLD MEDAL ***Remedies of Great Merit***

are the choice of thousands of satisfied users

You will also find these remedies to be effective and carefully compounded. If directions are followed, you will obtain beneficial results for the purposes and in the conditions for which these remedies are recommended.

Become a Gold Medal Remedy user
You will be a Gold Medal Remedy Booster

sold all over the United States

S. PFEIFFER MFG. CO.

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Business-Bent or Pleasure Bound . . . .

you will be properly hatted in an . . .

EMERSON

has the correct proportions
and
an easy-to-take price

EMERSON HAT CO.
392 - 5th Avenue New York, N. Y.

Mrs. H. Brindley entertained the Jolly 500 card club. Prizes were won by Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Sharrer. Her guests were Mrs. Mangan, Mrs. Renny, Mrs. H. Dodds, Mrs. Wm. Norris, Mrs. Joe Briggs, Mrs. William Nelson, Mrs. O. G. Sharrer, Mrs. S. L. Morgan.

Mrs. Wm. Fairmond entertained at a delightful Hallowe'en party. All her guests came masked and in costume, and prizes were given for the best and funniest costumes. Delicious refreshments were served.

Mr. Henry Jones spent a recent week-end in Worland.

The Office Broom

The old slogan—"Only 25 more days until Christmas."

Do your shopping early and thus have the advantage of making your selection while the stocks are complete.

Before the passage of many days, work will be started on our "face-lifting job"—pedestrian subway under "C" Street, viaduct at "A" Street, and subway at "M" Street.

The wife of Arvo Maki (Auditor's office) has been in a Denver hospital for some time past, and her many friends hope for a speedy and early recovery.

Jed Orme is back at work after a spell of illness, and his many office confreres in the Accounting Department hung out the "welcome" sign over his desk.

On November 11th, Dr. Silvio J. Giovale, Company Surgeon, Reliance, was married at the South Side Catholic Church, this city, to Miss Virginia Grendeski, Chicago, a former nurse at the Detroit Providence Hospital. The groom is a son of Old Timer John Giovale and Mrs. Giovale, and graduated from the local High School in 1931; received his M. D. at Creighton University, Omaha, in 1938. Following the ceremony, a wedding breakfast was served at the Park Hotel to a large number of guests and relatives. They "Honeymooned" at Salt Lake City and other western places.

You will recall that considerable uneasiness was manifested in the business world when the head of governmental affairs at Washington issued a pronunciamento that Thanksgiving Day would in this year of our Lord be celebrated on November 23rd, instead of on the last Thursday in the month, to provide for a longer Christmas shopping season. There's nothing odd about such action as "lookin' back" develops the fact that President Johnson in 1865 proclaimed December 7th as the day upon which we should offer thanks.

Sympathy of their many friends is extended to Mrs. W. R. Duffy and son (John), the sad announcement having reached them on November 15th that the son and brother (Don) had met death in a truck accident in southern Utah. He lived here for several years at which time he was employed on construction of the new power plant, etc.

Always Ask

for

Sunshine

BISCUITS

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company

CRESCENT BRAND FLEXTEEL QUALITY COAL SHOVEL

Heat-Treated

Six Reasons
Why Miners Demand
Crescent Brand Shovels

1—Long wearing "Heat Treated" Blade—Edge will not split, will not curl.

2—Deep Bowl Heel—Coal will not slip over.

3—SturdE Steel D Handle.

4—Slips into the coal easily.

5—Feather-weight.

6—Flat bottom.

A Feather Weight Champion Shovel

Flexsteel Quality Shovels

far outlast ordinary carbon steel types, but

COST NO MORE

Also furnished with standard long handle.

C. A. CROSTA, Inc.

DENVER, COLO.

It is a pleasure FOR US TO HELP SUPPLY YOUR UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES WITH QUALITY GROCERIES . . . .

UTAH WHOLESALE GROCERY CO.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Farmers Produce Co.

Sidney, Nebraska

Distributors of

"Marvins" Brand

Fancy Fresh Eggs

and

Quality Poultry

A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year are our sincere wishes to the executives and employees of the Union Pacific Coal Company.

THE J. A. BATTIN STOVE SUPPLY CO.

Jobbers of

Stove and Furnace Repairs Stoves and Furnaces

Denver, Colorado

The Butter-Nut Family

Butter-Nut Tea and Coffee

Butter-Nut Jell

Butter-Nut Salad Dressing

Butter-Nut Spices and Extracts

PAXTON & GALLAGHER CO.

Will you have turkey . . . or a plump roast goose sizzling with scent of onion and sage . . . or the crackling-brown magnificence of suckling pig with holly 'round its ears? All are mere heralds to that crown of feasts — the century-honored Christmas pie, filled deep with sumptuous mincemeat made by Heinz!

Among the famous "57" you'll find no food more pleasing to the masculine palate than this enticing medley. As rare a treasure as was ever heaped within the golden coffers of a crust. Made of choice beef and juicy winter apples, Valencia raisins, plump currants from the Isle of Greece, candy-crusted lemon peel and citron from Leghorn. It comes to you packed both in tin and glass containers.

Sumptuous plum puddings that you'll enjoy, too, are made by Heinz in the grand manner of Merrie Old England. And do try Heinz delicate and festive date or fig pudding when appetites are less baronial.

HEINZ MINCE MEAT

One of the 57

WYOMING AUTOMOTIVE CO.

Casper,
Sheridan,
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"WHOLESALERS OF EVERYTHING AUTOMOTIVE"

For All Baking Purposes

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'A-1' *Family Flour*
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Just One of the many products sold in the Union Pacific Coal Company's Stores . . . .

Manufactured by Hewlett Bros. Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Pioneer Manufacturers for 52 Years

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THE NEWEST AND SMARTEST IN . . . . .

MARX MADE CLOTHES

OUTSTANDING FOR STYLE AND VALUE

$22.50 to $29.50

Come in and look over the complete New Fall Stock of
Suits, Top Coats, Overcoats
at Rock Springs Store

Christmas Sheers

A GIFT SHE WOULD CHOOSE FOR HERSELF

There's nothing more suitable than silk stockings for the feminine members of your gift list. So make this a sheer chiffon Christmas for your friends.

The Union Pacific Coal Company Stores

EAGLE
CIRCULATING
HEATER

New, beautiful, modernistic, yet efficient is the offering in this new line of heaters.

An ornamental, yet perfect, heating plant made to fit the furnishings of any home.

Beautiful two-tone everlasting viteous enamel finished casings surrounding an all cast iron inner furnace unit.

Offered in five sizes ranging from 14" to 22" to accommodate practically any size home.

Sold by
Union Pacific Coal Company Stores

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C. A. CROSTA, Inc.
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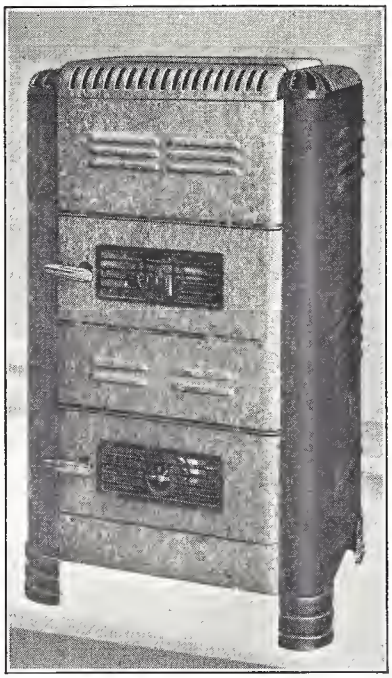

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Eden Valley Dairy Products

Milk, Butter, Dari Rich, Cream, Mission Orange, Buttermilk

And for that extra delicious Ice Cream, try Eden Valley Dairy Ice Cream

Phone 694

Eden Valley Dairy Association
114 Bank Court, Rock Springs

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from the manufacturer of
PACIFIC STATES

Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings 2" through 12" Bell and Spigot, Thread, Gland Type Joints; Precalked, Cement Lined

Fire Hydrants

Gate Valves

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Filtration Laterals and Manifolds

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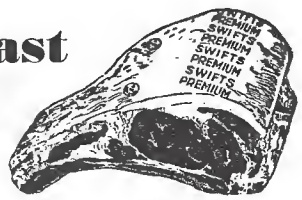
PACIFIC STATES CAST IRON PIPE COMPANY
PROVO, UTAH

Los Angeles ◆ San Francisco ◆ Portland
Denver ◆ Salt Lake City

A Roast



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if it is Branded . . .

"Swift's Premium"

Rich, Tender Meat
Full of Juice . . .

Swift & Company
Denver, Colorado

Compliments

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E. S. Lurie Mfg. Co.
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2,200,000 *Electric* RANGE OWNERS CAN'T BE WRONG!

Electricity Sets the Pace In Modern Home Cooking

Westinghouse Ranges

- COOK FAST
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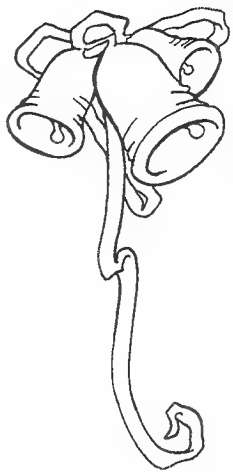
- SAVE MONEY

Westinghouse Electric Supply Co.
Salt Lake City; Utah

See These Ranges at any of the

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

We wish you
A Very Happy
and Prosperous
1940



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Genuine German Style Dill Pickles
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- and -
Tender Leaf Tea

Delicious
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Products of
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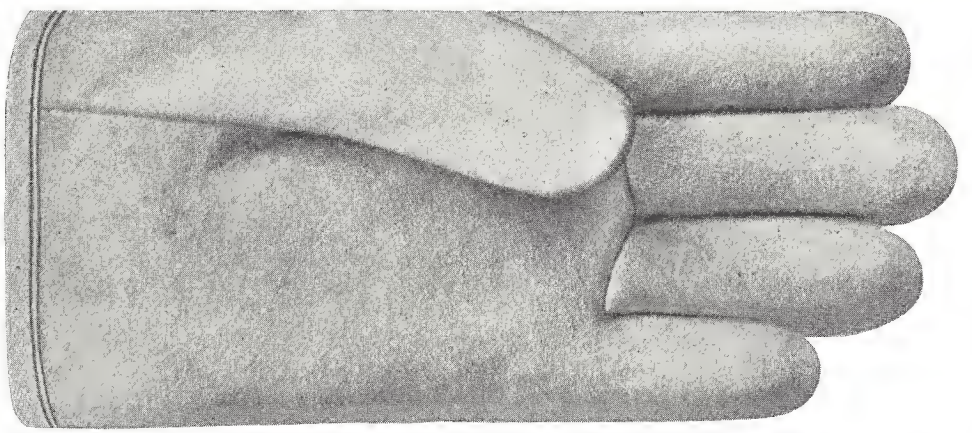

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Lasting protection and comfort is assured because they're made of select Grey Horsehide Split Leather which is unharmed by repeated wetting and drying.

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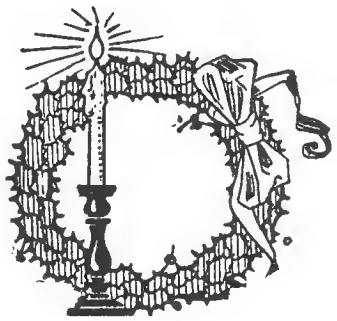

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for a
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The SALT LAKE HARDWARE Co. *SALT LAKE CITY BOISE GRAND JUNCTION*

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA'S LEADING HARDWARE LINES

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Washers and Ironers

COST LESS . . .
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"*Fulvio*"

THE CHOICEST OF ITALIAN OLIVE OIL

"*Fulvio*" comes directly from the best olive district in Italy.

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That's why most *Experienced home-bakers* use

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Means a *Marked* difference in results.

YOUR MONEY BACK – IF YOU DO NOT AGREE THAT OCCIDENT FLOUR IMPROVES YOUR BAKING.

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World Champion Ammunition

For Every Kind of Shooting

SUPER-X—the original long range load. For ducks, geese, pheasants and all long range shooting.

XPERT—top quality at a popular price. For Trap, Skeet and upland game shooting that does not call for the long range of Super-X.

XPERT .22's—Improved ballistics and better accuracy. For indoor and outdoor target practice, plinking, pest and game shooting, when Super-Match or Super-X .22's are not desired.

SUPER-X 22's—For the fellow who wants super-performance on small game and pests.

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SUPER-X—Rifle and pistol cartridges available in the majority of popular calibers with Lubaloy metal case, soft point and open point expanding bullets. Preferred by discriminating sportsmen demanding **maximum efficiency** on small medium and large game.

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MANUFACTURED BY
The COLORADO BEDDING Co.
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The Collegian Dairy

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Potato Flakes

Crisp, Crunchy, Delicious
POTATO CHIPS

Be Sure to Ask for M & G

YOUR GROCER SAYS
THEY ARE THE BEST

The Colorado
Potato Flake & Mfg. Co.
Denver, Colorado

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May it be joyful and merry.

New Year

May it bring health, wealth and happiness

Wishes old but ever new,
from

Rock Springs National Bank

Member Federal Reserve System

"Known for Its Strength"
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

There Is No Servant Problem

ELECTRICITY

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NOW ON DISPLAY

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The New **1940 DODGE**
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PUREST SWEET-CREAM ICE CREAM

Make an early selection of Christmas and New Year Greeting Cards

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403 North Front Street **Phone 785**
AIR CONDITIONED

QUALITY FOODS
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THE NEW *1940 Buick*
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ROCK SPRINGS

First Security Bank

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Compliments of the Season

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Christmas Greetings

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Come In and See Them

The New Fords
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See them at the

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Rock Springs' Oldest Cafe With Latest Improvements

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Gasoline

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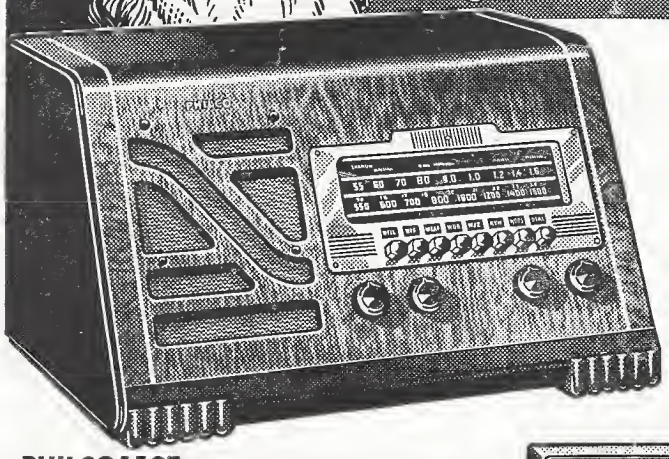
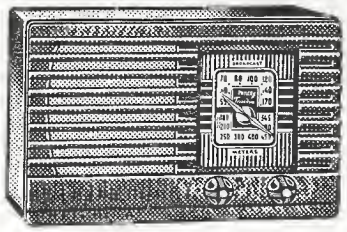


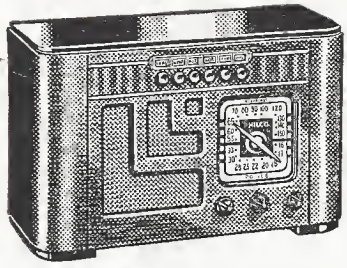
Come in . . . look over our brand new stock of 1940 Christmas Philcos. Scores of table models, portables, radio-phonographs, that make inexpensive gifts. And, of course, a big selection of consoles . . . ideal gifts for the home. The finest radios in Philco's 10 years of leadership . . . Anniversary Specials that bring you new convenience, super-performance and rare beauty *at new low prices.* Make your selection early!

PHILCO 150T. A perfect gift! Built-in Super Aerial *System,* with *Twin*-Loop Aerial for finer American and Foreign reception. Plug in anywhere and play! Electric Push-Button Tuning, Variable Tone Control. Inclined Control Panel cabinet of hand-rubbed Walnut. **$49.95**

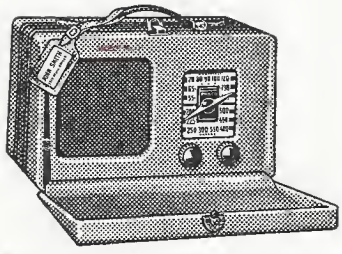


PHILCO *Transitone* PT-25. Powerful, clear-toned AC-DC Compact. 5 *working* Loktal Tubes. New High-Output Speaker. Smart brown bakelite cabinet. Sensational value! **$9.95**

PHILCO 502 Radio-Phonograph Plays records with lid closed. Self-starting motor. 5 tube radio. Walnut cabinet. **$39.50**



PHILCO 124C. Quality-built AC-DC Compact. Push-Button Tuning, R. F. Stage, Attached Aerial. Walnut cabinet. **$27.50**



PHILCO 82T *Portable.* Self-powered, fine-performing. Extra-long battery life. Folding lid. Airplane cloth case with tag. **$22.45**

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TOYS
FOR
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This year as in former years we have assembled one of the largest and most complete assortments of toys and gift items in our part of the state.

We are never undersold so prices will be in line with all competition.

We invite parents to bring the children and visit the big toy displays at any of our stores.

The Union Pacific Coal Company Stores

Where Your Dollar is a Big Boy All the Time

ROCK SPRINGS RELIANCE WINTON SUPERIOR HANNA

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